# The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,034 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1887.


LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain | TUESDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| —NIZAM | 2726 | 500 | R. Haselwood | 5th July |
| L BENGAL | 4500 | 800 | W. B. Andrews | 12th " |
| M ROHILLA | 3000 | 700 | W. Barratt | 19th " |
| *L KAISAR-I-HIND | 1323 | 700 | E. G. Stead | 26th " |
| —SIAM | 3041 | 500 | W. D. Worcester | 2nd Aug. |
| *L PARRAMATTA | 4579 | 900 | R. G. Murray | 9th " |
| M CATHAY | 2863 | 500 | E. Ashdown | 16th " |
| *L CARTHAGE | 5013 | 1000 | G. R. Rector | 23rd " |
| —ASSAM | 3038 | 550 | W. A. Wheler | 30th " |

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PEKIN | 3900 | 600 | A. Symons | 8th July |
| PESHAWUR | 3900 | 600 | L. H. Moulo | 22nd " |
| BRINDISI | 3512 | 550 | A. W. Adamson | 5th August |

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GIAVA | 4,000 600 | 20th June. | |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 800 | 10th July. | 1st Sept. |
| MANILLA | 5,000 800 | 1st Aug. | 20 Sept. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 800 | 20th Aug. | 10th July. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| BORMIDA | 4,000 | 9th July. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bombay House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BERENICE | C. Sbutega | 3500 | 550 | 7th July. |
| ORION | G. Mattiazzi | 3500 | 550 | 7th August. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. H. P. | To sail. 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | P. Mersa | 4200 600 | 14th July. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, June 14, 1887.

### RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The Apparatus complete, Rs. 10-8.

With full directions for use.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### GERMAN POWDER,

(COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER OF THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA.)

NOW in universal use at Home as a safe and mild aperient, especially serviceable in cases of Hœmorrhoids, Chronic Constipation, and other irregularities. Strongly recommended.

Bottle 12 Annas.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LADIES'
### ELASTIC BELTS,

In a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
THE SWANBILL BELT.
ALL-SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 dozen, Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

### THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, July 1st 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY 29th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 21, 1887. Agents.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

*Cook's Traveller's Gazette*, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S
### PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-rubber Washer complete.

| | Cash price. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware— | |
| No. 000 Half gallon size | 7 8 |
| " 00 One and a half gallon size | 9 8 |
| " 00 " Wicker covered | 9 8 |
| " 0 Two and a half gallon size | 12 0 |
| " 0 " Wicker covered | 12 8 |
| " 1 Three " gallon size | 15 0 |
| " 1 " Wicker covered | 17 8 |
| " 2 Five gallon size | 20 0 |
| " 2 " Wicker covered | 24 8 |
| " 3 Six " | 27 0 |
| " 3 " Wicker covered | 30 0 |
| Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one). | 5 0 |

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

### FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda | 1 lb. tin 1 12 |
| " Speed's, East Indian | 1 lb. " 0 13 |
| BARLEY, Robinson's Patent | 1 lb. " 0 10 |
| " Fine Pearl | 2 lbs. " 0 9 |
| BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD | 1 4 |
| BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tins 1-4; 1lb. tins | 2 4 |
| Do. do. MUTTON | 1lb tins 2 8 |
| Do. do. CHICKEN | " 3 4 |
| Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA | " 1 8 |
| Do. do. MUTTON BROTH | " 2 4 |
| Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH | " 3 8 |
| CORN FLOUR in Pkts. 8 as.; in 1 lb. tin | 0 10 |
| GROAT'S Robinson's Patent | 1 lb. tin 0 10 |
| GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts. | per oz. 0 4 |
| HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD | 0 11 |
| ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut | per doz. 0 15 |
| LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD | Savory 0 10 |
| " " | " and Moore's per doz. 7 0 |
| MACCARONI, Finest Genoa | 2 lbs. tin 1 8 |
| MELLIN'S FOOD | per bot. 14 as. and 1 8 |
| NESTLE'S MILK FOOD | 1 8 |
| OATMEAL, Best Scotch | 2 lbs. tin 0 9 |
| REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin | 2 6 |
| ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS | per tin 2 4 |
| " RUSKS | per tin 2 0 |
| SAGO, Finest Pearl | 2 lbs. tin 0 8 |
| SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand" | per tin 0 7 |
| " " | per doz. 5 0 |
| TAPIOCA, Best clean white | 2 lbs. tin 0 10 |
| VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa | 2 lbs. tin 1 8 |

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S
PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

NO family where there are children should be without this invaluable remedy. It is unequalled as a Tonic and as a protective against Boils and all complaints arising from poverty of the blood.

Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4

Large quantities at Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
### CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence, in Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzoratee and Urdu on each phial.

Per Phial As. 12; per dozen Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
### PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS.

*** TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout. In the Home market Messrs. Foster and Sons bottling is considered much the best, commands the highest price, and has by far the largest sale.

| | Bottles. | Half Bottles. |
|---|---|---|
| BASS'S BEER, by Foster & Son | Rs. 6 6 | 4 6 per doz. cash. |
| Do. do. L. G. A. | " 6 4 | 4 4 " " |
| GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster & Sons | " 6 6 | 4 6 " " |

## CHOICE MANILLA CIGARS.

Nuevo Habano, Cavite brand, per 100. Rs. 5; per 1,000 ..... Rs. 45 0
Reinas, a splendid Cigar, per 50 ..... " 5 0

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKEIS of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## IVORY BILLIARD POOL & PYRAMID BALLS,

THE MONSOON being now almost due we recommend BILLIARD PLAYERS to provide themselves with IVORY BALLS.

The Monsoon is the only time during which it is safe to lay in a stock of these Goods without fear of their cracking, and as we have a large quantity of Seasoned and well selected BALLS in STOCK we can supply at the shortest Notice.

We have in our employ a practical EUROPEAN IVORY TURNER, and we guarantee all Balls sent out by us to be superior to any imported ones, especially as every Ball is carefully tested before it leaves our Factory.

PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

## JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, IVORY TURNERS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.

18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS,

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... " 33-0. One star ... " 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or four gallons.

## CAUTION!

### HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
### KANGRA VALLEY.

IT having come to the notice of the above Company that certain Native Tradesmen for their own ends and benefit have endeavoured to prejudice the above well known mark, the Holta Tea Company, Ld., desire to make it publicly known that for the last 8 years their Teas have always fetched both the highest individual prices and the highest average prices of all Kangra Valley and Kumaon Teas sold at Calcutta Auctions, where alone the true values of Indian Teas are tested and fixed. Further that the Holta Teas are the only Kangra valley Teas amongst exhibits from nearly every Plantation in the district, THAT WERE AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION by a Jury of professional Tea Brokers and Tea Experts, and that such an award by competent judges is the highest evidence of their true excellence, whereas awards at Colonial and Continental Exhibition (of which also the Company possesses a number) are technically worth but little since competent judges cannot be obtained except in London and Calcutta.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited.
Are represented in Bombay by their Sole Agents,

PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.

FOR WHOM THE CHOICEST SPRING CROP TEAS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED and packed in hermetically sealed pure lead packets (each containing 1 lb. nett) at the Plantation Factory. Free 1lb. samples of these can be obtained by any gentleman or lady on application, and prices given.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., ARE THE ONLY FIRM SELLING PURE AND UNADULTERATED HOLTA TEAS OF THE SPRING CROP OF 1887, and the Holta Tea Company guarantee that their Teas now for sale in Bombay are absolutely the BEST DRINKING TEAS obtainable in that city or anywhere in India, whether judged by the standard of the professional Tea Expert, or by that of the ordinary consumer. The reality of this statement can easily be tested by an application for a free sample to

## PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

## BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "VERY SUPERIOR." | Rs. 20 0 | "LONDON PARTICULAR." | Rs. 30 8 |
| "PALE DRY." | " 22 0 | "RICH OLD BOAL." | " 38 8 |
| "SPECIALLY SELECTED." | " 24 0 | "VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." | " 43 0 |
| "EAST INDIA." | " 30 0 | "GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." | " 50 0 |

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

## WHISKY—SCOTCH.

| | Per dozen. |
|---|---|
| CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported | Rs. 41 0 |
| Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky | " 37 0 |
| GRAND OLD HIGHLAND | " 37 0 |
| NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles | " 28 8 |
| "SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet | " 26 8 |
| FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles (Heart shape) | " 26 0 |
| OLD VATTED GLENLIVET | " 24 4 |
| DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks | " 29 8 |
| Do. do. one Shamrock | " 27 4 |
| FINE OLD, our own blend | " 26 0 |

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

## MARCKS'
### "CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

### DRESSES.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.
FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.

### DRESSES.

CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING.
Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.
TULLE BALL DRESSES.
Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 and upwards.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 and upwards.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8, 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

## MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

## SEASON 1887-1888.

### FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS
### OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for, Monsoon Wear.

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

## BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

## SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

## THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the Pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIA, sewn throughout, and the SEAMS WATERPROOFED so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes ...each | 9 8 |
| Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes ...each | 16 8 |
| Cap to match the above ...Rs. 3 8 \| Leggings ...per pair | 4 8 |
| Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c: ...each | 30 0 |
| Cap to match ...Rs. 6 0 \| Leggings ...per pair | 10 8 |
| Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article ...each | 28 0 |
| Inverness Capes, as above ...each | 35 0 |
| Leggings to match ... | 10 8 |
| Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta "Regimental Capes," the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes" ...each | 45 0 |
| Grey and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years ...40 to | 45 0 |
| Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Batternburg," etc., latest shapes and materials.each | 25 to 35 0 |
| Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing ...pair | 6 8 |
| Waterproof, Tan Canvass Hold-alls, for Travellers ...from | 18 8 |
| Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 ... | 15 8 |
| 60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths ...per yard | 5 8 |
| Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid ... | 18 8 |
| Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable ...each | 18 8 |
| Vulcanized Hand Basins ...each | 7 8 to 8 8 |

## THORPE & Co.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain G. Rapallo, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 28th instant, and that she is DISCHARGING and LOADING in the Stream.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Bombay, June 28, 1887. Agent.

NOTICE.

COLONEL HAWES' TEA AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for Colonel Hawes' Teas, and the Spring Crop New Season's Teas can only be obtained from them.

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents for Col. A. D. Hawes,
Comdt., 4th Punjab Infantry.

KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 28th June 1887, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 16 per Share will be paid to Shareholders standing on the Company's Register on that date at the Office of the Undersigned on and after the 1st July, on presentation of Share Certificates.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividend on presentation of Share Certificates at the Office of Messrs. SUNDARBHOW RAGUNATH & Co., 38, Elphinstone Circle.

A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
McLeod Road, 28th June 1887.

NOW READY,
THE SUMMER NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
Containing a Tale of Powerful Interest, by Mr. WALTER BESANT, entitled
"TO CALL HER MINE."
Profusely illustrated by Messrs. A. FORESTIER and G. MONTBARD.
ALSO
TWO COLOURED PICTURES, ENTITLED "BUTTERFLIES," by J.M. Bowket,
AND
"HONEYSUCKLES," by B. Anderson.
Price Re. 1 : Post free Rs. 1-4 : per V.P. Post Rs. 1-6.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. GOODS on the BUNDERS and LIGHTERS GRANTED also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £290,690
" 1885 ..... £295,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on approved lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or At Death, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | £1,579,576 3 9 | 1878 | £4,049,15 14 1 |
| 1878 | £2,945,503 1 2 | 1885 | £5,348,407 9 2 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| PAID-UP | £ 300,000 |
| TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over | £1,500,000 |

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Coilmeteries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, a Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNET TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., AND PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS ..... " 2-12 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within London, E.C.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

## NOTICES.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Masjid, Bombay.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT
INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM. Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government; and which has for its an passing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen ..... Rs. 6
Small " " ..... Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per bottle ..... Annas 9
" Small " " ..... Annas 5
To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Mills, Pydhouni, Bombay.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.
HAVING for its objects—(a) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (b) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment, it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PETER FRITZ BALCHER, DECEASED.
Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of 22 and 23 Vic., Cap. 35, intituled an Act to further amend the law of Property and to Relieve Trustees.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any Debts, Claims or Demands against the Estate of Peter Fritz Balcher, late of 29, Thornsett Road, Anerley, London, S.E., deceased, who died at 29, Thornsett Road, on the 21st day of April 1887, and whose Will was proved and administration of the personal Estate granted at the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, Somerset House, London, on the 20th day of May 1887, to Ludvig Antan Balcher, one of the Executors, are hereby required to send in their Debts, Claims, or Demands to the said Executor, who will arrive in Calcutta in the beginning of September and will live in Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta. All Debts, Claims, or Demands to be sent on or before the 20th day of September 1887, after which day the said Executor will proceed to distribute and appropriate the Estate and Effects of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims only of which the said Executor shall then have notice, and the said Executor will not be liable for the Estate and Assets so distributed and appropriated or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose Debts, Claims, or Demands he shall not have due notice.—Dated 27th day of May 1887.

LUDVIG ANTAN BALCHER.
Executor.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum subject to 15 months, 12 " 9 " 6 " notice of withdrawal
5½ For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

PATRONISED BY CLUBS, MESSES AND HOTELS.
ESSENCE OF CHILLY.
Specially prepared by S. F. WYEED,
29, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KARACHI.
FOR SOUPS, BEEFSTEAKS, MUTTON-CHOPS, &c., a strong and superior preparation, very convenient and economical, palatable like Sauce, its primitive taste and qualities being fully preserved. Equally useful in the Kitchen as well as on the table.
A Boon in travelling and camp life
A Trial will satisfy any epicure.
PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE PARIS AND VIENNA EXHIBITIONS.
SOLD AT THE BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES, BOMBAY.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, INALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 179 OF 1875.

DAYABHAI TRIBHOWANDASS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Withal-wady Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, } Plaintiff
vs.
RAJRABAI, widow of ABDOOLA SALAY MAHOMED of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing on the 1st and 2nd Row outside the Fort of Bombay, HENRY GAMBLE, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Gulamabai, widow of Mahomed Meya Hajee Esmail and Jacub Jamal, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants residing on the Tar 1st Row, outside the Fort of Bombay, } Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 25th day of July 1876, it was ordered amongst other things that in default of Rahimabai one of the defendants aforesaid or those claiming under or through her paying within six calendar months from the date of th said Decree the sum of Rupees Two thousand three hundred and twenty-five with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the Eighth day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine until payment together with the sum of Rupees Three thousand five hundred and nineteen annas thirteen and pies six for the costs of the Plaintiff after deducting therefrom the sum of Rupees Four hundred and ninety annas three and pies four for the taxed costs of the Defendant Jacob Jamal as directed in the Decree,

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 14th day of April 1887, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right title and interest of the Defendant Hajrabai, widow, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say. All that pieces or parcel of Puz ndary land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying, and being without the Fort on the West side of Don Tar 2nd Row, in the Sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, Ninety-one square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on or towards the East by the Don Tar 2nd Row, on or towards West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Ebram Soomar, and on or towards the South by the house of Ebram Goolam Hussain, and which said messuage, tenement or dwelling house was forcerly assessed under No. 40 and now under 37 and is now in the occupation of the said Hajrabai and her tenants.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 29th day of June 1887, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warran of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant Hajrabai, widow, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant Hajrabai, widow, to the same or any interest therein.

Should the said defendant Hajrabai, widow, have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 27th day of May 1887.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
DAYABHAI TRIBHOWANDASS,
Plaintiff in Person.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 20th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
*Bombay Gazette Office*, Rampart-row.

## NOTICES

FOR SALE.
HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Flowery or Orange Pekoe ..... | per lb. | 1 0 |
| Mixed Teas ..... | " | 0 12 |
| Pekoe Souchong ..... | " | 0 10 |
| Gunpowder ..... | " | 0 10 |
| Souchong ..... | " | |

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Cotacamund.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.
MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

PRICE LIST
OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
JUST IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AGUILA D'ORO, Reg. Reina.. | per box of 100 | Rs. | 32 |
| Do. Reg. Reina... | do. | 50 " | 18 |
| Do. Victorias ... | do. | 100 " | 28 |
| UPMANN, Princessas ..... | do. | 100 " | 26 |
| Do. Reg. Reina ..... | do. | 100 " | 26 |
| FLOR DE CUBA, Conc. Eleg.. | do. | 50 " | 18 |
| LARRANAGA, Reg. Londres. | do. | 50 " | 16 |
| LA CAROLINA, Londres Espl. | do. | 100 " | 28 |

In perfect condition and bouquet.

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.
Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar at a moderate cost.

| | Per 1,000. | Per box of 100 |
|---|---|---|
| FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS" ...Rs. | 30 | 3 8 |
| Do. "TRABUCOS" ... " | 35 | 4 8 |
| Do. "ROYALS" ..... " | 40 | 4 8 |

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."
Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health, who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, while many who given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and vigour to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. Females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most intricate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer those excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORL
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, produce a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; H. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GREEN & Co., Bombay; BANNIS & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WYER, Brijada Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOON, Medical Agency, Populmoundoo, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEARCE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; HALL, HOMSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that Dr. De Roos' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be misled into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) Dr. De Roos' "Guttæ Vitæ" or Dr. De Roos' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

## BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... 4800 000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers with out charge, if remitted some through the bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ... | $7,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ... | $4,500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... | $7,500,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation repurchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.
Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

| CHAMPAGNE | Per 1 doz. quarts. | Per doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or ... | Rs. 26 0 | Rs 28 0 |
| Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Pre-mium, White Seal, Dry ... | " 62 0 | " 64 0 |
| Heidsiek's Dry Monopole ... | " 56 0 | " 60 0 |

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-RE-CHAMPAGNE.
Goldlack, extra ... Rs. 0 0 .. 47 0

STILL ROCKIES.
From J. M. FANEUANG, Bonn, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer ... | Rs. 18 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer ... | " 18 0 | " 19 0 |
| Geisenheimer ... | " 21 0 | " .. |
| Leibfrauenmilch ... | " 21 0 | " 36 0 |
| Steinwein ... | " 21 0 | " .. |
| Hochheimer Dorg ... | " 25 0 | " 26 0 |
| Rudesheimer ... | " 25 0 | " 28 0 |
| Marcobrunner ... | " 28 .. | " 31 0 |

FRENCH WHITE WINES,
From A. DUPILS, MACAU MADOC.
Sauterne ... Rs. 20 0 ..

PORT WINES,
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Old Red Port ... | Rs. 19 0 | .. |
| Fine " ... | " 22 0 | .. |
| Very fine " ... | " 27 0 | .. |
| Most particular Preserved Old Red Port ... | " 28 0 | .. |

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & G. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau de Frands ... | Rs. 12 | Rs. 15 0 |
| St. Julien Medoc ... | " 14 0 | " .. |
| Los Cazous ... | " 16 0 | " 18 0 |
| Chateau Grand Lebrus ... | " 19 0 | " .. |
| Chateau Leoville ... | " 19 0 | " .. |
| Chateau Le Rio St. Estephe ... | " 21 0 | " .. |
| Chateau Lafitte ... | " 23 0 | " .. |
| Chateau Mauvezin ... | " 27 0 | " .. |

From MUNNER & FILS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haut Canon ... | Rs. 13 0 | .. |
| Margaux Medoc ... | " 14 0 | .. |
| Chateau Larose ... | " 28 0 | .. |

From A. DUPILS, MACAU MADOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Listrac Medoc ... | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 2 0 |
| Cru de Barroyre ... | " 16 0 | " .. |

From J. BLOMMER & SOHN, WIEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hungarian Claret ... | Rs. 12 0 | .. |
| Chateau Roomer ... | " 16 0 | .. |

From FRANZSCHARVARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carlowitzer ... | Rs. 12 0 | " 14 0 |

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Julien, Star Label ... | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| " Red Star ... | " 12 0 | " 14 0 |
| Chateau Larose ... | " 20 0 | " 23 0 |

BRANDY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ... | Rs. 21 0 | |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne, Monsel ... | " 25 0 | |
| Red Bars ... | " 25 0 | |
| Cognac, Gold label, Gold capsules ... | " 27 0 | |
| Cognac, Gold label, Gold capsules ... | " 30 0 | |
| Vieux Cognac fine Champagne ... | " 33 0 | |
| Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ... | " 37 0 | |

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILS, MACAU MADOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Volnay ... | Rs. 21 | |
| Chambertin ... | " 25 0 | |

WHISKY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thistle Blend Whisky ** ... | Rs. 23 0 | |
| " " * ... | " 23 0 | |
| Ben Cruachan's Blend * ... | " 21 0 | |

BEER.

| | Per doz. qts | Per doz. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Bavarian Export Beer ... | Rs. 6 0 | Rs. 3 8 |
| Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles ... | " 6 4 | " .. |
| Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer ... | " 6 0 | " 4 0 |
| Marburg's Pilsener Beer ... | " 8 4 | " 5 4 |
| Grimm's " ... | " 6 0 | " .. |

ITALIAN WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vino Barola ... | Rs. 16 0 | .. |
| Vino Barbera ... | " 14 0 | .. |
| Vino Grignolino ... | " 15 0 | .. |

SUNDRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Italian Vermouth (Torino) ... | Rs. 16 0 | .. |
| " " (Cinzano) ... | " 18 0 | .. |
| Vin Mariaqua a case of 24 Bottles ... | " 40 0 | .. |
| Finest Kummel ... | " 30 0 | .. |
| Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom ... | " 15 0 | .. |
| Chartreuse, Yellow ... | " 63 0 | .. |
| Swiss Cheese in tins from 7lb. to 25 lbs. ... | " 0 11 | per lb. |
| Best Swiss Honey in tins of 3 lbs ... | " 1 0 | per tin. |

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

| | Per Large Tin | Per Small Tin. |
|---|---|---|
| Danish Butter, finest ... per 1 lb. tin | Rs. 1 | Rs. a. 1 0 |
| Italian Butter, finest, extra quality ... 1 lb. tin at | " 1 | " 1 0 |
| " " do. | " 0 | " 1 0 |
| " " do. | " 0 | " 1 12 |

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

| | Per Large Tin | Per Small Tin. |
|---|---|---|
| Asparagus ... | Rs. 2 8 | Rs. 1 8 |
| Asparagus, middle size ... | " 2 0 | " .. |
| Quincy ... | " .. | " 0 10 |
| French Beans ... | " .. | " 0 10 |
| Young Cut Beans ... | " .. | " 0 10 |
| Young Peas ... | " .. | " 0 10 |
| " " ... | " .. | " 0 12 |
| Peas for Soup ... | " .. | " 0 12 |
| Young Carrots ... | " .. | " 0 10 |
| Spinage in Water ... | " .. | " 0 10 |
| Small Sausages ... | " .. | " 1 8 |
| Smoked Sausages ... | " .. | " 1 8 |

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, June 6, 1887.

## INSURANCES.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
CAPITAL Rs. 12,50,000.
DIRECTORS.
R. M. SAYANI, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE, Esq.
CURSONDASS YULUBHDASS, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
FAZALBHOY VIRAM, Esq.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE, Esq.
AGENTS.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.
HEAD OFFICE
5, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
FIRE RISKS on Mills, Presses, Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses, Shops, &c., &c., are accepted at most favourable rates and on advantageous terms.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARIN

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Lock Etive (s), from Middlesbro ; Chindwara (s), Coast and Calcutta ; Singapore (s), Genoa; and Assiria (s), Persian Gulf and Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The folllowing vessels sailed yesterday :—Geelong (s), for Singapore and Hongkong ; Clyde (s), London, &c. ; and Federation (Ship), Dunkirk.

LOST.—Pestonjee Sorabjee, living in Hornby Road, reported to the police of having dropped a gold stud set with a diamond, valued at Rs. 150, on Monday last.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—We hear that the Amateur Dramatic Society of the Bombay Carlton Club will shortly place before the public drama entitled "Miriam's Crime," to be preceded by a farce, "The Secret."

CRICKET.—A match will be played to-morrow, at the Marine Battalion parade ground, between military officers, under the captaincy of Lieutenant Merriman, of the Marine Battalion, and the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club. Play will commence at 12 noon.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLDESS LEPPER HOME.—The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge the following donations :—Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama and Sons, Rs. 200; Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, Rs. 25; Mr. Sorabjee Framjee, Rs. 20; Mr. Curseejee Manockjee Sett, Rs. 20; Mr. Tharia Thopun, Rs. 20; Mr. Mooljee Jewraj, Rs. 15; H. C., Rs. 10; the Hon'ble S. D. Sassoon, Rs. 10.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Mr. Hamilton yesterday committed Luxmon Narayen, a Hindoo, to the High Court on a charge of having attempted to murder a Marwaree named Juggonath Hakmajee, on the 22nd of May. The accused, it appeared, had a quarrel with the Marwaree about a loan of Rs. 200, and on the following morning repaired to his shop, armed with a large knife he had just purchased, and assaulted him with it. The accused inflicted numerous wounds, and would have probably killed the complainant if the neighbours had not interfered. In defence prisoner denied the charge. He averred he did not know the complainant, but he happened to pass his shop on the day in question, and hearing an altercation he went in to interfere, when they caught him and gave him in charge.

AN OLD JAIL BIRD.—Oosman Meahjan *alias* Ismail Meahjan, was yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing two copper vessels, valued Rs. 12, the property of Huzurimall Hukma, a Marwaree dealer in copperware at Duncan Road, on the night of the 24th instant. The accused, who lived in a room on the upper floor of the complainant's shop, on the night in question, after the complainant had closed his shop and gone out, broke into the shop by wrenching off the staple to which the lock of the doorway was attached, entered the premises, and removed the two copper vessels. On the following morning the accused was arrested by the police while endeavouring to dispose of the property at Duncan Road to another dealer in copper-ware. The accused, on admitting several previous convictions was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BURIAL IN KARACHI.—A correspondent writes the *Sind Gazette* as follows :—"Being a stranger in Karachi, and accustomed to see funerals elsewhere conducted in a decent manner, I was shocked a few days ago, when attending the obsequies of a friend of mine, on observing the very disrespectful manner in which the body was conveyed to the cemetery here. The hearse, if it could be called such, was nothing else but a rattle-trap on wheels, quite unfitted for the purpose for which it is utilised, and instead of being drawn by horses of a suitable colour and driven by a coachman habited in a livery more in consonance with the sorrowful feelings prevailing amongst those who attend a funeral, was drawn by a pair of miserable hacks of divers colours, with a coachman dressed in all the hues of the rainbow. Such a want of decorum in the conveyance of the dead is repugnant to the feelings of the relatives and friends of the deceased. Two lamentable instances of the above nature came under my notice this week, and I would invite the attention of those concerned to a prompt remedying of such sorry negligence in the future."

EXCEPTIONAL GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey gave his decision in the gambling case which was brought before him on Friday, and in which Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed and twenty-seven other Mahomedans were charged. The circumstances of the case being rather peculiar, the defence having urged that the gambling carried was purely upon religious grounds, that being the period of their *Ramzan* when they had to keep awake at nights. The police did not press for severe punishment, as they merely wished to suppress the practice. No serious gaming had been carried on, the accused generally having staked cups of coffee ; but the police feared that the gaming though mild might lead to all sorts of petty crimes. His Worship said he was quite satisfied that gaming had been carried on, though not of a serious nature. He thought the gambling was of an exceptional character and known as *Ramzan* gambling. As the police did not press for any severe punishment, but merely desired an opinion from the Court that the play was contrary to law, his Worship was of opinion that it was, and thought the ends of justice would be met if he inflicted a fine on the owner of the coffee shop of Rs. 5, and warned and discharged the others.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at Butcher Street, yesterday forenoon, touching the death of Mohideen Shaik Emaum, aged 16 years. Deceased was bitten by a rabid dog on the left leg and the right hand, about two months ago at Girgaum. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, his wounds were dressed, and he was then discharged. On the 25th instant symptoms of hydrophobia set in. About noon, on Monday, he became worse and was violent. The deceased's father took him to the J. J. Hospital in a bullock *rekla*, where he was seen by two or three young Europeans. The deceased was then struggling and violent. The father and a woman named Motee, who accompanied him, told the Europeans, whose names they did not know, that the deceased had been bitten by a dog ; but without examining the deceased, who was only dressed in a *lungoti*, the Europeans told the father to take his son to the Lunatic Asylum. The father afterwards took deceased to his house, where he died an hour after arrival. The following verdict was recorded :—"That the death of Mohideen Shaik Emaum was caused by hydrophobia, the result of bites by a rabid dog. The jury are of opinion that the deceased was taken to the J. J. Hospital suffering from symptoms of hydrophobia when he was refused admission, and that he should not have been refused admission."

AN ARAB BUGGALOW IN THE CYCLONE.—The s.s. Guildford, Captain Moffat, which arrived here on the 21st instant from Aden, and which experienced the buffetings of the cyclone, reports that about 350 miles from Karachi he met with an Arab buggalow of 300 tons, partially dismasted and rudderless, having on board a crew of 35 men. The buggalow being in great distress signalled to the Guildford, which bore down on her and lowered a boat to take the crew on board. There was, however, such a heavy sea on that it was impossible for the steamer's boat to approach her, and it was only by means of a rope that two of the crew were taken into the boat and thence on board the steamer. These two men informed Captain Moffat that shortly after leaving Aden for Linga they were caught in the cyclone and had been at the mercy of the elements for eight days. They desired the captain to tow the buggalow to Karachi as they did not care to desert her, having about Rs.15,000 on board. The captain regretted he could not comply with this request, as owing to the adverse state of the weather he would only endanger the safety of his own vessel. He, however, assured them that he would take all the crew on board and land them in Karachi. Money, however, proved dearer than life, and the crew with the exception of the two already on board the steamer refused to desert their craft. The buggalow had [illegible] days' water and food on board, but from her [illegible] condition it is feared she will succumb to [illegible] the cyclone.—*Sind Gazette.*

REMOVAL OF HAY STACKS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Yusuf Callianjee and several other owners of hay stacks to the north of the Victoria Gardens, where the recent fire occurred, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan to answer summonses taken out against them by Dr. Weir, Health Officer, for occupying a place for the sale or storage of hay or straw without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Glover, Acting Assistant Health Officer, stated that the defendants had ample opportunities to remove the stacks if they liked since the notices were served, but they had not done so. Dr. Weir said he did not wish to be hard on the defendants, nor did he wish to press the matter, but at the same time he was bound to do his duty for the safety of public property. The hay stacks should not be allowed to remain any longer on the spot since the recent fires. He, however, would allow the stacks to remain on the spot until after the rains were over, and not beyond that time, as it would be very dangerous to keep the hay-stacks on the ground during fair weather. Mr. Morojee Cassinath, who appeared on behalf of all the defendants, said that since his Worship has inspected the place, he would not take up any time of the Court unnecessarily. He would, however, ask the Court to make a concession to the defendants by allowing the stacks to remain on the spot until the end of December next, as it would be very difficult for his clients to remove the stacks in the monsoons. The Magistrate thereupon ordered the defendants to remove the hay stacks from the ground on or before the 31st of October next, failing which a daily penalty would be inflicted, and that no fresh hay should be stored on the ground from this date until the 31st October. The defendants then left the Court.

## ALLEGED SWINDLING BY A NATIVE SOLDIER.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY yesterday proceeded with the investigation into the charge of cheating by impersonation, which has been preferred against Shaik Dawood bin Currim, a private in the 21st Regt. N. I., by Mr. Cannon, Superintendent of the Government Savings Bank.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared in support of the charge.

In opening the prosecution, Mr. Brown narrated the circumstances of the case. He said that it was certain that this was a most serious case and one of great importance, as a large number of accounts were kept in the Government Savings Bank, and the precautions necessary to be taken for the protection of the Bank and public were very great. One thing which was perfectly clear was that the accused, whose name was unquestionably Shaik Dawood Shaik Currim from his own admission, had represented himself to the officers of the Bank as Shaik Ossman, owner of the account. The witnesses had only did he do that, but he signed the name of Shaik Ossman, first of all in the old pass-book under the heading of specimen of signature, and also in all the cheques and receipts upon which the money had been given. There was a fact which the Court should know, and that was, that on the first cheque, which was drawn on the 23rd December 1885, it would be seen that the writer, who the prosecution allege was the accused, had apparently intended, either voluntarily or involuntarily, to sign the name of Shaik Dawood, the name of the accused. The greater part of this name had been written and then rubbed out and "Ossman" written over it ; the Court could draw its own inferences from that fact, which certainly must have, Mr. Brown thought, some bearing on the case. It was therefore *prima facie*, he submitted, in the clearest possible manner the offence of cheating by impersonation which had been committed, if not the more serious offence of forgery. In any ordinary case he would have been entitled to enter the Court and proceed with the charge, but of course the Bank authorities were desirous of the true facts of the case being elicited, and in the matter before the Court every effort had been made, with a view of working out any solution, if solution there were, which could give the transaction a character of being a *bona fida* one, or even one of mistake or stupidity rather than one of forgery. The accused being in the Marine Battalion inquiries had necessarily been made by the authorities of that regiment, and the accused had actually been in custody in his regiment for a considerable period, ever since the 23rd April, in connection with the present charge. And while under investigation he appeared to have broken his arrest and remained at liberty for twelve days before he was re-arrested. The inquiries elicited the statement from him that the pass-book had been left with him by the owner, and that he had the authority of Shaik Oosman to draw on his account and send it to him. But Mr. Brown contended, that there was no truth in this, as in the first place the Shaik Oosman could not be found ; in the second place, accused had stated he had received letters from him authorising him to draw the money, and which letters he said he had destroyed; and in the third place he said he had sent the money by post and not by registered letter, and therefore could not possibly corroborate his allegations. The facts as against the accused unquestionably made out a *prima facie* case, and if the transaction as he described it was really *bona fide* he should have been able to explain it, but though he had ample opportunity, he had failed to do so. With reference to Shaik Oosman, who was of primary importance to the case, they could not say what had become of him. There were three probabilities as to his disappearance. He was either dead, in which case the evidence became clearer, or else he was keeping out of the way, or lastly, his proper name had not been furnished. Another important circumstance in the case, Mr. Brown proceeded to say, was the manner in which the suspicions of the Bank authorities had been aroused. It was in connection with the cashing of the last cheque for Rs. 15, the smallest amount which had been drawn, and it so happened that the usual pass-book had been filled, and a fresh one was issued, which required to have a fresh specimen of the accused's signature. For this purpose he was required to bring some one to identify him, and he brought a comrade named Tooknack, who had to sign his name on the back of the cheque which was drawn on that occasion. From the circumstances which transpired afterwards, it appeared that this Tooknack was somewhat hazy about what he had to do, and thought he was identifying the accused really as Shaik Dawood, and not, as in point of fact he was doing, testifying to his being Shaik Oosman. When leaving the Bank Tooknack inquired what he had been signing for on the back of the cheque, and when he was told by the bandmaster to cash. This explanation did not, it seemed, satisfy Tooknack, who, subsequently meeting the bandmaster, questioned him about it. This eventually brought on an investigation into the matter, and the military authorities communicated with the Bank. Thus it was that the mere false statement of the accused led to the knowledge of the fraud, and this was a material point, Mr. Brown urged, to be considered to show whether the accused thought he was acting *bona fides* or not. Mr. Brown concluded his remarks with addressing himself to the serious nature of the circumstance of a person, however ignorant he might be, going to the Bank and withdrawing money from an account without authority to do so and then to present that he was the owner of the account. The element of cheating necessary in the case was clearly proved in so much as the accused had deceived the authorities of the Bank by inducing them to believe that he was really the owner of the account, even if the accused had the authority of the owner to draw his money. But he had not given the slightest hint to the Superintendent of the Bank that he was acting on behalf of Shaik Oosman.

Mr. Brown then called Mr. Cannon, who said : I have been in sole charge as Superintendent of the Government Savings Bank since 1873. When old accounts are operated on the applicants are always referred to me. The accused was referred to me when he applied in December 1885 to draw against the account of Shaik Oosman. I required him to be identified, and he produced a pass-book of the account. He said that he was Shaik Oosman, son of the late Shaik Yacoob, described as an havildar in the book. He said nothing to me about his coming on behalf of Shaik Oosman. If he had done so I should have asked him to bring an order of payment. That procedure would be in accordance with Rule 19 of the Bank rules. He asked me if a "naique" of his regiment would do. I said he might do so. He brought one named Shaik Cassim, who I also required to be identified. They obtained a certificate from Lieutenant-Colonel Payne, his commanding officer. I questioned Shaik Cassim as to the identity of the accused with Shaik Oosman, and he assured me he was. Shaik Cassim, I believe, was under sentence of 1 year given by the military authorities. I then allowed the accused to draw Rs. 50 from the account of Shaik Oosman, and he signed the draft in the name of Shaik Oosman. At that time I did not notice a blot on the pass book on the specimen of his signature, which was taken in accordance with the rules. On the next occasion he was allowed to draw a further draft of Rs. 50 on the 18th February 1886. When the accused wished to draw a sum of 150 I required him to be identified again. He accordingly produced a man who gave the name of Rustom Khan, and after the usual formalities I allowed him the money, and he signed the draft. On the 22nd April the accused applied for permission to withdraw a further sum, and I then requested him to obtain a new pass-book, and the old pass-book was detained by the Bank When signing in the book I required him to be again identified, and he then produced a sepoy named Tooknack, whose signature was written on the back of the cheque. On the 23rd April the accused was brought to me at the Bank under military escort, and inquiries were made by me, and then, for the first time, to my surprise I heard that the accused's name was Shaik Dawood. I was present at the inquiry by the military authorities. No threat or promises had been held out to the accused, who stated he had been authorized by Shaik Oosman to draw the money which he had remitted to him by letter, and not in registered cover. Colonel Beville asked the accused for the address of Shaik Oosman, and the accused wrote something which is with the military authorities. I have tried hard to find Shaik Oosman, but so far have not been able to do so. The accused has no authority, as far as I know, to draw these moneys from Shaik Oosman's account.

At this stage the case was adjourned to Saturday.

## THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST SALT DEPARTMENT PEONS.

THE case in which two peons belonging to the Government Salt Department, Raghoo Narayen and Babaji Rowji, who were charged, the first accused with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the second with causing hurt to a fisherman, named Madhoo Baloo, on the 9th April last, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Jardine and a common jury. Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; Mr. Branson defended the first accused, and Mr. Viccaji defended the second.

When further evidence was led for the prosecution yesterday, Dhondoo Vittoo, a peon in the Salt Department, was first examined. He said that Raghoo had never told him where he had left the sword, nor did he ever point out to the police the place where the sword was hidden. The police had come to him and asked him where the sword was hidden, but he told them that he knew nothing about it. They then searched the chowkey and afterwards beat him. They asked him if the sword was lying in the sheet of water behind the chowkey, and he told them that they might drag the pond if they liked.

To his Lordship : I never asked Raghoo what became of the sword. I never threw a stone in the water to show the police where the sword was hidden.

Then what you said in your evidence before the magistrate is not true?—I do not remember what I said.

Rewshankar Dwarkaprasad, a police constable, said he had found out the hilt of the sword in a pond of water, which the last witness had pointed out to him. The blade was picked by another sepoy from the pond.

After the case for the prosecution had been closed, Mr. Chitty submitted that, considering the hostile attitude which some of the witnesses had taken in this case, it would be advisable, under section 288 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to put in their depositions before the magistrate. Although they had not materially altered the case, the stories told by them in this Court were inconsistent with what they had told before the magistrate.

Mr. Branson thought his learned friend was trying to prejudice the accused by making the suggestion that his own witnesses had not told the truth. If he thought that he had hostile witnesses to deal with, he ought to have applied for leave at the proper moment to cross-examine them. The witnesses had made no inconsistent statements. His learned friend's application was most extraordinary and unheard of, coming as it did after the witnesses had been regularly examined, and cross-examined and re-examined.

Mr. Chitty replied he had anticipated the vehemence of his learned friend. But he did not think there was anything in the section referred to by him to show at what particular time of trial the application should be made. Mr. Chitty repudiated all idea of prejudicing the accused, saying that he had made his application simply with the object of furthering the ends of justice.

His Lordship held there were no such discrepancies in the evidence as would justify him in granting the application.

In answer to his Lordship, the first accused said the deceased was very violent, and that he (the accused) had accidentally struck him with a sword.

Babaji Rowji, the second accused, made the following statement :—On the night in question, I went to prepare my food and that of my comrade. On my return I observed a man carrying a bag of salt. I gave chase, calling out "thief, thief!" The fisherman was then caught by two of the peons, and when I came up, I saw the man struggling with his captors, and getting loose, he rushed at me. I struck him with my stick. He was then struck by Raghoo's sword, but I cannot say whether the stroke was accidental or intentional.

Bartholomew Vaz, Head Record-keeper in the Judicial Department of the Secretariat, was then called for the defence. His evidence went to show that there is a Government resolution by which employés in the Salt Department have been exempted from the operation of the Arms Act, and are allowed to carry arms when on guard.

Radhorji Gandabhoy, Sirkarkoon in the Salt Department at Matoonga, being next examined by Mr. Branson, said : I have been in the service 38 years, and am at present drawing a pay of Rs. 250 per month. The first accused entered the Salt Department in November 1886. I have found his conduct and character to be very good. It is the duty of the peons employed in the Salt Department to catch bold of smugglers and robbers. It is not necessary to take out a license under the Arms Act, to enable the sepoys to carry arms. On the night of the death of Madhoo, I went to the spot, and found there a bag of salt.

To Mr. Viccaji: The second accused has been 27 years in the service. He was rewarded five times, and was never fined or warned. He bears an excellent character, and I always found him trustworthy.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the jury, began by warning them not to allow their sympathy with the deceased or his family to blind them to the rights and duties of the accused. Uninstructed in the niceties of the Penal Code, the accused suddenly found himself face to face with a smuggler who was struggling hard to be free, and the learned counsel contended that the unfortunate death had occurred simply in consequence of the anxiety of the accused to discharge his duty to Government. However, that same Government, which would have dismissed him for not showing his duty, had now prosecuted him on the charge of causing the fisherman's death. Besides considerations of public policy, there were statutory provisions by which the accused, having acted in self-defence and for the protection of the property of Government, was entitled to an acquittal. Here was a man acting in the excitement of a pursuit and a severe struggle, and yet it was impossible to say on the evidence that the blow aimed at the deceased was more violent than was justifiable under the circumstances. It was very likely that the struggle of the deceased himself had heightened the violence of the blow. Mr. Viccaji then addressed the Court on behalf of the second accused.

Mr. Chitty, in the course of his reply, urged that some of the witnesses who had given evidence in the case had been actuated by very natural sympathy with the accused, they all being co-workers in the same department. In spite of their evidence, the material facts of the case had, however, remained unaltered. Mr. Chitty combatted the contention put forward on behalf of the defence that the blow was either accidental, or was aggravated by the conduct of the deceased, and argued that the accused were solely responsible for the severity of the blow. There was no evidence before the jury to show that the deceased had gone to the salt peons for the purpose of stealing salt. The deceased was alone and unarmed, and when he was surrounded by four peons of the Salt Department, was it justifiable on the part of the first accused to have struck him a blow which nearly severed his leg? The prisoner, when he aimed the blow, must be presumed to have a knowledge of the serious consequences which were likely to arise from his act.

His Lordship, in his charge to the jury, said it appeared from the evidence that the deceased, Madhoo, had gone to the salt pans with the intention of stealing, and that he was in the act of disturbing a salt heap when he was seen by the prisoner Babajee, who raised an alarm and gave chase. There was nothing to show that there was any enmity between the prisoners and the deceased. The question for the jury to decide was whether the prisoner had used more force than was absolutely necessary.

The jury having retired and returned after some consultation, the foreman, in reply to the Clerk of the Crown, said that with regard to the first prisoner the verdict of the jury was guilty by a majority of five to four, and as for the second prisoner, eight to one were in favour of his aquittal.

His Lordship hereupon discharged the second accused, and asked the jury to re-consider their verdict with regard to the first prisoner.

The foreman said he was afraid there was no probability of the verdict being altered in any way.

The jury returned after about a quarter of an hour, and the foreman said they were unable to agree any better than before. A majority of five found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide without any intention to kill ; three found him not guilty, and one brought in a verdict of hurt. The foreman said further that some of the jury would like to know what powers the sepoys in the Salt Department had in regard to the use of arms.

His Lordship having read the evidence on the point, the jury retired once more, and returned shortly after five o'clock. Five members of the jury pronounced the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide, but recommended him to mercy ; one of grievous hurt ; and three brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The Judge : Do the five also find him guilty of grevious hurt ?

The Foreman : They do, my Lord.

The Judge : I agree with the verdict returned by the six jurymen, and I think the charge of grievous hurt is one most consistent with the evidence. I will pass sentence on the prisoner to-morrow.

ATTEMPTING TO POISON A HUSBAND.

A Hindoo woman, named Ladee, aged 18, was charged before his Lordship and a common jury with attempting to murder her husband, Dyla Soma, by mixing in his food a quantity of sulphate of copper. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac for the defence.

In opening the case, Mr. Scott said the facts of the case were very simple. The prisoner appeared to have married about seven years ago one Dyla Soma, a ghorawalla in the employ of Mr. Rustomji Ashburnet. For some reason or other, the husband and wife did not seem to have lived very happily together, and although they had been married so long, the husband would come there and say that his wife had come to him on a few occasions only to live with him for short periods. The last time she came to him was about the 16th April. On that day, about 7 o'clock, she called her husband to come to his dinner. He went in and found two plates side by side. The husband and wife sat down and began to eat the food, which consisted of fish and rice, from off their respective plates. After taking two or three mouthfuls, Dyla felt a bitter taste in his mouth and felt inclined to vomit. He stopped eating, and finding something of a green colour in his food, he called out to a *hamal* on the premises, named Anappa. He came up and looking at the dish advised him not to eat any more of the food. As Dyla's suspicions were aroused, he called in a police ramoosee, and the result was that Dyla, his wife and Anappa, as well as the plates, were all taken off to the police chowkey. Dyla appearing to be rather uncomfortable was taken to the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where he was treated. The plate from which he had eaten was also taken to the hospital, where it was examined by Dr. Gallagher, who found it to contain sulphate of copper. It was afterwards taken to the public analyser by a police inspector, and he too said that it contained something of the same kind. The jury would naturally ask whether that was a mere accident or a deliberate act on the part of the prisoner. Apart from the fact that the prisoner was the person who had prepared the dinner, Dyla's plate alone contained the unwholesome food. Moreover, the prisoner had gone to a certain person and asked him for some sulphate of copper : and when he asked her what she wanted it for, she told him that her husband used to beat her, and, therefore, she wanted to put it in his food.

The case was adjourned till this morning, after two witnesses had been examined.

## THE FRAUDS IN THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY yesterday committed Thomas to the High Court on two further charges of forgery and criminal misappropriation of Rs. 200.

Before his Worship read the charges he had framed, Thomas said that he wished to add a few words in addition to what he had said the previous day. He wished to say that he knew nothing whatever about the case. It was a false one, and he pleaded not guilty.

His Worship remarked that he thought Thomas was quite right in having said something, but it would have been better if he had had said that the previous day. Under the present circumstances he had no alternative but to commit him.

The following were the charges framed :—That you, on or about the 13th day of December 1886, at Bombay, did commit forgery by fraudulently and without lawful authority, alter certain entries in the register of the Paper Currency Department, to wit, by erasing the letter 16L and initialling the erasure with the signature H. G., and by converting the letters L. H. Pd. into it. H. Pd., the said entries relating to the cancellation of two half currency notes of Rs. 100 each, and purporting to be the dates on which the said half-notes were cancelled, in consequence of which material alterations the notes were paid twice over by the Currency Department, and that you thereby committed an offence punishable under section 465 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the High Court ; secondly, that by the forgery committed as aforesaid in a register kept by a public servant, namely, Henry Willis Graham, of the Paper Currency Department, you thereby committed an offence punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court. That you, on or about the 13th December 1886, did commit criminal misappropriation by dishonestly converting to your own use the amount of the two currency notes aforesaid of the value of Rs. 100 each, the property of Government, and you did thereby commit an offence punishable under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the High Court, I thereby commit you to the said Court to be tried on the said charges.

Thomas was then removed in custody.

## MAJOR LYON'S MEMORIAL FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. George J. Pilcher | Rs. | 50 |
| Mr. Alexander Mackenzie | ,, | 20 |
| Mr. J. Curry | ,, | 10 |
| B. P. | ,, | 10 |
| | | 90 |
| Previously acknowledged | ,, | 35 |
| Total | Rs. | 125 |

## CASTE DISSENSIONS AND EXCOMMUNICATION.

IN the case of Wamanrao Anna and others *vs*, Janardhan Ramchunder and others, which related to a dispute between members of the Kshatrya caste, Mr. Justice Jardine has given judgment at the High Court in favour of the plaintiffs. The Kshatrya caste consists of about 250 adult males, residing in Bombay, and is in possession of property of the value of about Rs. 65,000. The defendants claimed to be the managers of the property and affairs of the caste. The suit was brought for a declaration that the resolution passed by them, suspending the plaintiffs from exercising the privilege of attending caste meetings, feasts, and dinners, was void ; and that the resolution dismissing some of the plaintiffs from their office as members of the caste "panch," and appointing new vice-presidents, secretary, and members of the "panch" was also void. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Jardine, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smethum, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants. The following are extracts from his Lordship's judgment :—

The plaintiffs complain against the defendants as managers of the Kshatrya caste in Bombay of an exclusion from offices and privileges of the caste and from enjoyment of the property of the caste, which exclusion was resolved upon by the members of the caste at a caste-meeting held on the 4th July, 1886, all then present, except three, voting for such exclusion. There is contradictory evidence about what occurred at that meeting, and about the procedure under which it was summoned and acted. But most of the facts out of which the dispute in the caste began are admitted, and these undisputed facts I will first state. On the 12th August, 1885, one Dinanath Babaji Rele was married to Manabai, a widow, the daughter of one Gopinath Wasudev. The president of the caste, Mr. Janardhan Ramchunder, a clerk in the University Office, and now defendant No. 1, hearing that this marriage was about to take place, called a caste-meeting, which was held on the 13th August, 1885, when the married pair and their parents were excommunicated. On the 8th March, 1886, and the 6th June, 1886, some of the excommunicated persons applied to the president to have the matter reconsidered. On the 8th June, 1886, some relatives of theirs made a like application. On the 20th June, 1886, the excommunicated informed the president that they would inform the caste about the matter when assembled. To these representations the president sent no reply. The parties excommunicated alleged fresh evidence of Shastries, whom they offered to produce to show that the marriage was not illegal. The caste is admittedly bound by certain rules, adopted in 1877, and I am of opinion that under rule 27, these persons were entitled to have had their application considered by the president and the vice-presidents. There were no vice-presidents at the time, and there was apparently no immediate way of complying with the rule. In August, 1886, after the events of which the plaintiffs complain, the president brought the application before the vice-presidents. I may add that the rule does not require that a copy of the Shastri's opinion shall be attached to the application for review, and the president admits that he did not point out any such requirement. The meeting of the 13th August, 1885, was called by the president on his own authority, and a request of one of the accused for time to make a defence was refused. The president next received an invitation to a lecture on the 15th June, 1886, on the question in dispute, *viz.*, that of marriage between persons in the same *gotra*, from the present secretary and other members of the caste, and on the 17th June a number of members, who objected to the marriage celebrated on the 12th August, 1885, addressed the president asking him not to call a meeting at the instance of those who sympathised with the persons excommunicated. To this the president sent no reply. On the 27th June, 1886, the plaintiffs attended the meeting called by the persons excommunicated, when one Shamrao Maneck was elected chairman, and the opinions of some Shastris called by those persons were heard. Some of the members present suggested that the excommunicated should be re-admitted to the caste, and it appears that some proposition to that effect was formulated, but the chairman refused to put it as a proposal to the meeting which then dissolved. The evidence of the president of the caste and other witnesses for defendants shows that the gist of the charges made against the plaintiffs and upon which exclusion took place, is that their attendance and behaviour at this meeting of the 27th June constituted an offence, as being of the nature of rebellion against the constitution and authorities of the caste, and as being an improper association with persons excommunicated. On the 1st July, the witness, Mr. Babaji Sudoba, who was made a vice-president at the meeting of the 4th July, convened a meeting at his house by circular, at which about 60 persons attended, and on the same day they went in a body to the house of the president, when they discussed the meeting of the 27th June with the president, who took oral statements from different people about what had happened at that meeting. This witness says that some of the 60 told the president that there had been a rebellious attempt to subvert the authority of the caste. I am of opinion on this evidence that on the 1st July an application was made about this meeting of the 27th June by persons desirous of getting the president to take proceedings against the persons, who, in their opinion, had been rebellious, and that therefore rule 10 defines the procedure to which the complainants were bound to resort, and that rule 6, which gives the president and the vice-presidents (not the president by himself) power to begin proceedings on their own motion did not apply, as it is expressly confined to matters about which nobody makes any application in the Maratha "arz." The rules were framed by members of a caste which appear to contain many gentlemen acquainted with legal matters, Government servants, pleaders, and solicitors' clerks. Neither the summons nor the general invitation mentions any rule, nor does either document allege either of the matters falling under rule 6, which is confined to breaches of the Shastra and ancient customs. The accused naturally supposed that the ordinary rules applied, and on the 3rd July some of them demanded time, drawing the president's attention to rule 13, who replied the same day with a curt refusal, but still making no mention of rule 6, which at the meeting to the 4th was applied with such sudden and penal effect. It is sufficiently obvious, however, that the intention of the president was to get a summary disposal, as he thought the accused had been rebellious, and that the preservation of the caste order was in jeopardy. I may add that the caste men who signed Ex. D, were not favourably disposed to the accused, and that those who met on the 1st July had volunteered their support to the president. I am of opinion that the minutes contain a statement of what really occurred. The accused having demanded time, the proposal made by Atmaram under the president's direction, as the president himself states, was that the meeting do proceed under rule 6, and in this the meeting acquiesced, one or two objecting. Rule 6 was thus applied by the meeting itself, the case not having been brought before it under that rule. The president had intended to apply summary procedure all along, but until he directed Atmaram to make the proposition to the meeting, he had not expressed this intention to the accused at any rate, although if the defendants' witness Babaji is to be believed, the president had intimated his intention to his own supporters, the persons who made the accusation against the plaintiffs, who were not informed who their accusers were. The ordinary procedure under rule 13 would have given them this information, to deprive them of it, and then suddenly proceed to trial under rule 6, was taking an unfair advantage. I am of opinion that the caste on the 4th July acted *ultra vires* in applying rule 6, and depriving accused of their right to six days' notice, to information from the secretary of the names of the persons making the charge, and of the substance of the complaint reduced to writing, and to apply for further adjournments. All these rights are provided for by the rules, and the whole caste had no more right to act in a capricious, arbitrary and unjust manner than the president had. The president and the majority of the caste may have had a strong feeling that the accused had acted in a very improper way and had broken the rules, but still before acting on any such opinion they were bound to observe the rules themselves, and allow the accused the benefit of the provisions about postponements. The plaintiffs say they did not even know at the meeting with what acts they were charged as offenders, and as the Court's proceedings show the counsel for the defendants had some difficulty in explaining even at the trial what particular acts were alleged to be contraventions of Dharm Shaster or ancient usage. I find then on the 3rd issue that the resolutions of the 4th July complained against were invalid as unjust and contrary to the procedure prescribed by the rules by which the accusers and caste assembled were bound and to which the accused appealed. As I have held that the decisions was not arrived at in a just and legal manner, but under a procedure showing the want of good faith it follows that these removals were invalid and *ultra vires*, and I, therefore, decree the relief claimed in clause B as well as that claimed in clauses A, D, and E, (but not under clause C) of the prayer of the plaint. I may add with reference to Mr. Telang's observations that these findings being sufficient for the disposal of the suit it is unnecessary to give any opinion whether this Court will in such a suit determine whether a caste decision sentencing a member to some punishment was based on sufficient materials as was done by the High Court of Madras in Krishnasami Chetti *vs*. Virasami Chetti (I. L. R., XII., Mad 133, and by the High Court of Calcutta in Sadaram Patro *vs*. Soodha Ram. (11. W. R. 457) ; or whether the Court would restrict its interference in the manner indicated in Osgood *vs*. Nelson, 5 H. L., 636, in cases where the caste has acted under a procedure substantially just and without bad faith or caprice. The defendants to pay their own costs, and such of them as have not been dismissed from the record, or have not admitted the claim, to pay the costs of the plaintiffs, including those of the rule.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Congo in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P and O Co's s.s Clyde, Captain E M Edmond, sailed yesterday for London with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers :—

For London—Col S F Cherry, H Warren, Lieut R P Mank, Lieut O C Wolley-Dod, Mr I Chandler, Mr Geo. Cooper, Mr A Clough, Mr C R Orr, and Gunner Woodhead.

For Brindisi—Mr G Mann.

## A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SHIP CAPTAIN.

CAPTAIN NICHOLLS, master of the ship Brenda, was charged at Calcutta with navigating his vessel without side-lights, during certain dates in April and May last, while on a voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, in contravention of the regulations under section 25, English Merchants' Shipping Act.

Mr. McNair appeared on behalf of Captain Nicholls, and said that his client admitted the charge, except as to some of the dates mentioned in the summons.

Mr. Hume prosecuted on behalf of Government, and stated that if the facts were true that the side-lights were not hung out when the vessel was in the track of ships, and on one or two occasions there was owing to this very cause a collision, and as the allegations of the prosecution agreed with the log-book of the ship, then he would have to put the case before the Court, and some evidence be taken, and there must be on record that the vessel is a British ship, and also to show the gravity of the offence.

Mr. McNair urged that as the accused pleaded guilty, he only presumed he was a summary proceeding. His Worship observed that he did not know the facts, and would not like to have the responsibility of perhaps giving the maximum punishment without first knowing some facts.

Mr. Hume, having stated the sections under which the charge was brought, said that the ship Brenda left Liverpool in March last on a voyage to Calcutta. The accused was charged with having committed a breach of the regulations as during the voyage he did not hang out the side-lights between sunset and sunrise. He, Mr. Hume, had examined the log-book and found that no side-lights had been put out on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd April last, and on the 24th from 1 30 a.m. to daylight, which was a breach of the regulations. Again, from the 26th to the 29th April, they were not put out, and on the 30th from midnight to 6 a.m., and also from the 2nd to the 22nd May, both days inclusive. From the evidence of the man Smith on some of these days the vessel was on the track of ships and once or twice nearly collided with another vessel. The case was therefore of sufficient gravity, and there could be no defence that it was the practice to do so, nor did the offence become less serious. The ship register which was produced was tendered by Mr. Hume to prove that the vessel was a British ship.

Mr. McNair objected unless the document was proved in the proper way.

His Worship, having heard Mr. Hume, overruled the objection, and held that the register could be received as evidence.

The following witnesses were then examined :—

John William Smith, able seaman, lately belonging to the ship Brenda, examined, said : Captain Nicholls was the

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CALADIUMS.—Fine large plants in full growth, distinct varieties from Rs. 12 per dozen, will travel safely by rail.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

TO LET, ROOMS on the first floor of Dhobee Talao Police Station, Suitable for Europeans. Rent Rs. 30. Apply "R. J.," care of this paper.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Gladstone Bags, Handbags, Tin Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, Sun kers' Companion, Pocket Key Lights, Match Boxes, Latest Novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. F. A. O'Brien's Valuable Furniture, square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, &c., at Victoria Cross-Road, Byculla, TO-DAY, at 1 p. m.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine street.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

EDWARDS' SENSITIVE PAPER in hermetically sealed Tin Cylinders of ½ Quire each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

DAHLIA ROOTS, finest double, 16 different sorts by name, for Rs. 10.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

TENNIS TROUSERS, Rs. 9; TENNIS Coats, Rs. 13; Tennis Shirts, Rs. 5.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

£6,500,000 STG is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

STATE HOSPITALS and DISPENSARIES Supplied and Fitted on a very Moderate Scale. Patent Medicine, Artists' Materials, &c &c. Sold cheap. J. BOMFORD & Co., 49, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

COLABA HIGH SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, Colaba Causeway (opposite tram offices) in connection with Wesleyan Methodist Church. Curriculum up to and including Matriculation. Music. Usual fees.

GORGONZOLA, Parmesan, at Rs. 1-4 per lb.; Gruyere at 12 as per lb; Pickled Herrings, 12 as. per tin, Mercadella, at 8 as, 10 as and 12 as, 1-4 per tin. Dry Mushrooms, Rs. 4 per lb.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Free Quarters are offered to a Lady willing to take charge of a Recreation Room and Library. Apply, by lett r, to Miss E. RICH, Joint Honorary Secretary, Y. W. C. A., Gowalier Tank Road, Cumballa Hill.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 220, Chuckla street, near Jakeria Mujid.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Breakfasts, Tiffins, Ices, Tea, Coffee, Wines, Spirits. PEARSE'S Restaurant, Church-gate-street, near the Post Office.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

*Complete and easy reference*

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

*Cloth Limp Cover.*

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.—Sale of Landed Property at Parel Road, (Bhoogy Bazar) advertised to be sold this day, by order of Bai Nani, the daughter and administratrix of the property and credits of Kilabhoy Rajaram the deceased mortgagee, and on account of the mortgagors Jeewa Essub and Essub Mahomed, has been postponed until further order.

SALE of Illumination Globe Lamps, Spars, Wood-work of Arches from the Queen's Statue, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 1st July, at 1 p.m., on the Rotten Row, next to the Police Chowkey, (near the Queen Statue) and at the Municipal Stores (behind the Crawford Market), a quantity of teaks, deal and jungle wood scantlings, planks, joists, posts, and scrap poon spars, number of fancy globe lamps, hurricane lamps, iron hooks, coir ropes, wooden transparencies, bamboo mats, banners with strings, &c., &c. The sale will begin from the Queen's Statue.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 29, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, in the shop lately in the occupation of Messrs. Pearse and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plateware, glass and crockery ware, pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms a lot of confiscated and unclaimed arms and ammunitions, consisting of single and double barrell breech and muzzle-loading, pin and central fire guns and rifles, pistols, revolvers, daggers, gun-powder, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

At 1-30 p.m.

The property of the late Late Dr. Gostling.

1 chestnut Arab pony gelding.

The property of other gentlemen—

1 Second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

1 Second-hand strong single-seated office shigram, by "Lawrence."

1 Strong-built nearly new Landau.

1 Handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 15 hands, 8 years, quiet to ride and drive.

On SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite to Mr. Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., sewing machine in very good order by Singer and Co., a first-rate bagatelle table, a large size musical box, 1 and 6 lights hanging and wall-lamps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, and handsome English built 6 spring open carriage by Kesterton of Long Acre, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 29, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (in pamphlet form) Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*. Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M. Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas, No. 24, RAMPART ROW, Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. B. S. SHROFF. OFFICE & RESIDENCE REMOVED TO 27, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

THE TALK OF POONA!!!

THE FASHIONS! AT SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN'S, Specially Selected by Mrs. SOUTHWELL in Paris and London for the POONA SEASON. SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, EAST STREET, POONA. | APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*** AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment East street, Poona.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies Can be had at the *Bombay* [illegible] Office.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ¼ higher at 101⅜, French Rentes in Paris ¼ lower at 108¾. Bar Silver has advanced 3-16 to 44½d. per oz., but Indian Securities, both Sterling and Rupee, were unaltered. A further withdrawal of £125,000 from the Bank of England is reported, tending no doubt to confirm the upward movement in the London money market already apparent.

The London General Produce markets yesterday were unchanged in every particular.

COTTON in Liverpool closed firmer yesterday, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 700 Surats. Ready quotations, however, were all unchanged, while Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. From New York ready Mid-Uplands are quoted 1-16 dearer at 11 cents, but Futures show no change, August being 10·88, October 9·96 cents per lb.

The market for the staple here is still dull to a degree. Purchases for the local mill are reported to the extent of about 500 bales, comprising 200 bales Dhollera at Rs 187, 100 bales Bengal at Rs. 156½, 100 bales Nugger at Rs. 188, and 100 bales Cutch at Rs. 190½; but for export we have not heard of a transaction and the market could scarcely be quieter.

WHEAT is dull, and in the matter of price weaker all round. White Delhi is offering at Rs. 4-5, Red at Rs. 3-15-6 per cwt. without leading to business, and even Hard Yellow to-day is easier to buy.

SEEDS are steady at unchanged prices.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay during Sunday and Monday were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 3,076 bales. |
| Wheat | 39,429 cwts. |
| Linseed | 10,515 " |
| Rapeseed | 8,950 " |
| Gingelly | 2,584 " |
| Poppy seed | 6,248 " |

FREIGHTS have made no quotable move.

For shipment during the next two days rates are kept up at their previous level of £1-5 to £1-6-3, but forward the feeling is decidedly weak.

EXCHANGE.—The rise in Silver in London to 44¼d. per ounce—the equivalent of 1s. 4 31-32d. per rupee on mint out-turn—caused the market to open this morning with a certain amount of irregularity. Some of the Banks were disposed to advance their quotations, others to remain unaltered. Eventually things settled down to about the same level as yesterday afternoon, save that Credits were not negotiable on quite so easy terms. We quote ready:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 4 29-32d. per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 7-8d. " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 31-32d. " |
| Credits, 3 months' sight | 1s. 5 3-32d. " |
| Francs, 3 months' sight | 1·80¼ " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been the turn quieter again to-day at Rs. 97½ for Fours and Rs. 101½ for Fours-and-a half.

SHARES.—Very little has been doing in the bazaar to-day, and quotations have scarcely altered. Colaba Mill shares are Rs. 5 higher again at Rs. 715, and Ripon have advanced to Rs. 782½. Prince of Wales Press are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 340. With these exceptions prices are unaltered.

### COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* on the day last mail left summarised the position the Cotton market as follows:—

The market closes steady. The general belief is that a further advance in prices is inevitable. In view of the large business done this week no importance is attached to the threatened general adoption of "short time;" and it is certain that the supply of American Cotton for the balance of the season is insufficient to meet the wants of spinners and speculators without leading to some further rise in values. It is true that there is enough Cotton for consumers, and that after their requirements have been met there will remain here fully as large a stock as at the end of September last year; but a stock of 200,000 to 250,000 bales can be very easily handled by speculators if they choose to take it up. If, however, spinners were for eight or ten weeks to run only four days instead of six days per week, there would be a saving of 120,000 to 150,000 bales which would change the entire aspect of the market. It is the fear of the adoption of some action of this kind which has, since 6d. was touched, kept speculation in check. Moreover, there is a desire to know something about the tenor of the Bureau report on the new Crop before entering into further speculative operations on the basis of the late advance. The situation is in a nutshell. Last year the tone of the market was bearish, and, spite of the small stock, spinners had no occasion to be uneasy; but this year the tone is bullish, and even, with a larger stock, spinners would need to act on the defensive. The question is not whether there is enough Cotton to go round, but how many people are going to handle it. Last year spinners had practically the entire supply in their own hands, and they took prices up to 5 7-16d. in spite of the bears; this year spinners and speculators are both of the same mind, and, as there is not enough Cotton for both, and as the speculator is not disposed to retire, it only remains for the spinner to hold aloof from the market for a little while. If he does not, those who are looking for a much further advance will see their anticipations realised.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | ct. | 770 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 805 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 515 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 4 | 4 | 6 do. | 115 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 80,000 | 100 | all | 17½ do. | 452 |
| National Bank of India | 27,320 | 125 | | 5 pct. | 120 |
| | | 250 | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld. | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 p. | 102 |
| | 750 | 200 | 150 | | 120 |
| Badham, Pile & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 16 | 142xd |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | 525 | 200 | 165 | nil. | 82 |
| Barton & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 90 | 100 | Rs. 20 | |
| Do. New issue | 500 | | 87 | 10-2-20 | 12 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 500 | 100 | 2-20 | 100 nl. |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 11 p.c | 500 |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 p. ct. | 230 |
| Bombay Steam Manufacturing Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 112 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 7 p.c. | 2625 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. 5 | 655 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | | | | 32 | 100 |
| Cash Bazaar | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | | 14 ni. |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 600 | 600 | | 500 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 70 |
| Joyce & Co., Ld. | 600 | 100 | 40 | | 45 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Associations | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | Rs. 15 | |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 20 | Rs. 1 | 101 |
| Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. | 50 | 250 | 250 | | 200 |
| Kemp & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 281 | 315 |
| Larkee & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 8 xd |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 200 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.c. | 80 |
| Napier Foundry and N'tive Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 104xd |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | Rs. 5 | 105 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 3 p. a. | 18 |
| Pearse and Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 19 | 45 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 100 | 1,000 | Rs. 15 | 217½ |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | p.c. | 101 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 10 | 10 | .. | 80 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 12,250 | 25 | 25 | | 71 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 100 | 1135 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 15 | 180 |
| Western India Flour Mills | 500 | 125 | 100 | nil. | 40 |
| M. M. Mody & Co | 600 | 90 | 200 | 11 p.c. | 175 |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | —6 | 1,075 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 815 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 230 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 350 |
| Brahl's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld. | 0 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 120 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 10 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 14 | 113 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 600 | 500 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 0 | 200 | 200 | 12 | 105 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 150 | 1,475 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 60 | 1,400 |
| French Press Co. | 200 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 600 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 95 | 400 |
| Khandesh Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 365 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 235 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | .. | 95 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 55 | 435 |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 60 | 560 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | .. | 112½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 600 | 600 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 340 |
| Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 450 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 75 | 495 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1200 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 500 |
| Volkart Press Co. | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 20 | 840 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MYLNE—June 28, at Malabar Hill, the wife of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COULSON—June 3, at Baghdad, the wife of Thos. S. W. B. Coulson, H. M.'s Indian Marine, of a daughter.

BAKER—June 13, at Dinapore, the wife of Thomas A. H. Baker, Assistant Station Master, E. I. Railway, Delhi, of a son.

CHAMBERLAIN—June 19, at Simla, the wife of Major Neville Chamberlain, of a daughter.

DEATH.

RIGG—June 23, at Agra, Lydia Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. Alexander Rigg, Government Telegraph Department, of general debility.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BAGNELL—(By telegram), June 23, at Nafield Rectory, Henley, on Thames, the Rev. H. W. Bagnell, Rector of Nafield, and late Chaplain, Bombay Establishment.

# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1887.

THE flat denial given to the statement of the *Morning Post* relative to the menacing attitude of France and Russia must not be regarded as anything more than an official disclaimer. Sir Algernon Borthwick's paper cannot well be misinformed on such matters, though his instinct as a journalist may at times make him rather less cautious than a man in the Foreign Office would deem it necessary to be. Lord Salisbury denied the existence of the Schouvaloff Memorandum, for which the Conservative *Globe* vouched when the ink of his signature to that historical document was scarcely dry, and it is not to be supposed that he would hesitate to authorise the contradiction which appears to have been given semi-officially to the untimely and inconvenient announcement in the Conservative *Morning Post*. The news from Constantinople confirms that announcement. The Porte has asked whether England will fulfil the conditions of the Cyprus Convention if Turkey ratifies the Egyptian Convention, and such an inquiry would be puerile if Russia were not, as is stated, indicating an intention to press on in the direction of Erzeroum if Sir Drummond Wolff's arrangement be carried through. Sir James Fergusson puts the matter curiously, telling the House of Commons that the Porte "strongly" desires to postpone the ratification of the Egyptian Convention "till Monday next." The British Government has assented to this request. This is the second postponement to which an assent has been given. On the 14th June, Sir Drummond Wolff received the Queen's signature to the Convention, and he announced to the Porte that he only awaited the Sultan's Iradè to exchange the ratifications. This was a counter-thrust to a proposal made two days before on the part of the Porte that the Convention should be modified, so that Turkish troops alone should be allowed to land in Egypt if re-occupation should become necessary. The pressure of Russia and France was then applied, the former Power declaring that the arrears of the war indemnity would be demanded if the Convention were signed. Sir Drummond, who had intimated that his departure could not be delayed, then agreed to wait till Saturday last; the time has now been extended to Monday next, at the strong desire of the Porte. In the interim what answer will Lord Salisbury give to the inquiry whether the British protectorate over Asiatic Turkey subsists or not? The gate of the Temple of Janus will by Tuesday morning next be either open or shut. In other words, Europe and the world will then learn on the authority of the statesman who negociated the Anglo-Turkish Convention and brought it to London in Peace and Honour, whether it is worth the paper on which it was written. The Foreign Minister—who is however, fortunately for himself, his own Premier—who has to decide which course he will take, must wish that Lord Iddesleigh were still alive to bear the burden of an overwhelming responsibility. To inform the Sultan that the Cyprus Convention must not be interpreted as binding England to resist a new aggression of Russia against his Asiatic dominions, would tax the mettle even of a Minister who was not personally responsible for it. But to seek to give practical effect to that instrument would be supremely difficult within three weeks of Lord Randolph Churchill's declaration that it is only after "a maddening delay" and pouring out money like water that 150,000 men could be put into the field. The Minister who should endeavour to carry out the foreign policy which Lord Salisbury is credited with the desire to carry out, Lord Randolph is of opinion, would be a fou furieux,—"I say such a minister would be a maniac." Such words, spoken in the ear of all England, and of all Europe, are no doubt largely answerable for the decision and vehemence of the protests against the Egyptian Convention, and in this point of view they are open to severe animadversion. But undoubtedly they will steady the Ministry, and incline Lord Salisbury to take prudence into his counsels between this and next Monday.

MR. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM, who lately charmed Anglo-Indian society with a graceful romance which he described as "A Vacation Idyll," has since turned his leisure to more serious and beneficent purpose. His letter to the *Times* on sanitation in India constitutes a very strong appeal to official opinion—public opinion we fear cannot be easily aroused on the subject—to recognise the responsibilities of the State in this matter. The case which he presents is anything but unfamiliar to us, in India, and since Miss Florence Nightingale's letter on the subject a year or two since it can scarcely be said that the English public are entirely without information concerning it. He lays down the general proposition that India is afflicted with a mortality which is not more deplorable than it is preventible. It is probably not less than double that of England, whether the comparison be made between the two countries, or between towns in the one and towns in the other. Where the comparison is less striking, and where the death-rate of an Indian city approximates to that of an English city, the explanation is certain to be that important sanitary works have been carried out. It would, of course, be possible to overstate the case against India, and it is not unlikely that some of Mr. Cunningham's readers at home may draw too sweeping an inference from his general observations. Bombay, for instance, with a mean mortality of 26·1 per thousand per annum, is not noticeably worse than Manchester, with 25·9, or Glasgow with 24·8, while it shows better in the record than Dublin and some of the Lancashire towns, or than such centres of continental refinement as Munich and Vienna, Prague and Vienna, Buda Pesth and St. Petersburg. In the main, however, Mr. Cunningham's lamentations on the excessive mortality of India must be accepted as warranted by all that we know of the sanitary condition of the country at large. If we are encouraged by the spectacle of Bombay, with a lower death-rate than that of many an elegant Continental city, we are profoundly discouraged when we look around in the mofussil, whether amongst the towns or the villages. Dr. Hunter's estimate of 32·57 per thousand per annum as the death-rate of all India is confessedly based on registration statistics which are far from perfect. We should prefer, however, to leave Mr. Cunningham and Dr. Hunter to reconcile the divergences between their respective estimates. Mr. Cunningham doubtless assumed the mortality to be much higher than thirty-two and a half per thousand when he calculated that it might be reduced by twenty per thousand per annum. It is certainly higher, as any one must see who has any knowledge of the defects of statistical information in India, and it certainly provides a margin within which sanitary reformers can work with something more than the possibility of reducing it. Five million preventible deaths per annum is Mr. Cunningham's estimate, and besides the five millions who die, there are fifty millions who are sick also from preventible causes, and whose sickness entails suffering upon themselves, poverty upon those belonging to them, and the withdrawal of so much productive energy from the economic forces of the country.

Mr. Cunningham's proofs of the possibility of changing all this are as persuasive as they are familiar. Wherever a wise sanitary policy has been followed, there epidemics have diminished in intensity, and the death-rate has fallen to the European level or near it. The cholera mortality of Calcutta was reduced by two-thirds as soon as the water supply of the city was improved, and the experience of Calcutta has in an even larger degree been the experience of Bombay. All this is so familiar to us that there is no need to reprint it for the benefit of readers in India. The practical inference from it, however, should be kept always in sight—the inference, namely, that there is no such thing as a relentless sanitary fate, even in India, and that the health of a town, at all events, is pretty much what its governors—it is too soon, we are afraid, to say its inhabitants—may choose to make it. The cardinal fact in cholera history is that it is essentially a preventible disease, and that is the same thing as saying that the question whether it shall obtain a hold of any large Indian city is a question for the Administration to decide. Hence Mr. Cunningham's insistance upon the appointment of a Board, specially charged with supervising the local administration in its sanitary operations, and with enforcing the execution of all necessary sanitary measures. So far as this carries with it the admission that the Municipalities themselves are not to be trusted with the uncontrolled charge of the sanitation of the areas under their charge it is not open to objection. They are not so entrusted now, as certain very strongly worded Government resolutions addressed to municipalities in the Bombay Presidency may have reminded us. But we should like to hear Mr. Cunningham's reasons for thinking that a controlling and supervising Board at the headquarters of Government would be a more efficient sanitary agency than the association of a Sanitary Commissioner with the Government. "Boards are screens," said Bentham, probably with no thought of making a pun, and they are not always the most energetic depositories of responsibility. It might be worth while to consider whether an enlargement of the powers of the Sanitary Commission would not as well meet the requirements of the case as the creation of a new authority. More to the purpose is Mr. Cunningham's complaint as to the recruitment of the superior sanitary administration. The Municipalities in the Presidency towns are as well supplied as they need be with technical skill. But the mofussil Municipalities are badly off in this respect, and they have not always been well served when the Government have come to their help by leading them the services of some of its own officers. We could mention cases in which Public Works officers sent to advise mofussil Municipalities upon sanitary works have presented them with plans that would not bear revision, and which if carried out, would have proved certain failures. There is serious reason for taking into consideration all that Mr. Cunningham has said upon this point.

Some of the difficulties which lie in the way of sanitary reform in India consist in nothing more nor less than the absence of sanitary instincts in the population. In these we should include, generally, all that is characteristically offensive to sight and smell in an Indian village. Diligent attempts are being made here and there to bring the village schoolmaster to the aid of the sanitary reformer who has his attention concentrated upon this aspect of the great problem. We have not heard how much success has resulted therefrom. The Bombay Government have taken more promising measures for achieving the same end by an attempt to bring the outcaste scavenger of the village under more efficient control, and to increase his enthusiasm for his unsavoury work by a slight enhancement of its rewards. We should be glad to hear if any result has followed the issue of the Government resolution with these objects two years ago. In the towns the problem has its own special difficulties, and the special means for meeting them have scarcely as yet been devised. But the towns in this Presidency whose insanitary state has most closely pressed itself upon the notice of the Government have one and all been able to allege as an excuse the want of financial means. Ahmedabad would in the judgment of the Sanitary Commission largely reduce its death-rate within a year if it could reduce the density of its population, and could improve its water supply and drainage. The city suffers from no lack of enlightenment in these matters. It has a most energetic Municipal chairman, who is conscious of the needs of the place, and has shown a very real anxiety for meeting them. But the best scheme that could be devised for the sanitation of Ahmedabad,—and the same might be said of Surat, whose condition has been very unfavourably commented upon in recent reports—would have to stand in abeyance or be considerably curtailed, for want of money to carry it out. Hence the appropriateness of Mr. Cunningham's contention that the Government should return to the old practice of themselves lending money for local improvements instead of allowing the Municipalities to borrow on their own security, which means borrowing dearly. This is a suggestion which will nowhere be more sincerely endorsed than in Bombay, where we have had practical experience of the difference between Municipal security and Government security, and its bearing upon sanitary progress is obvious.

THE death of Mr. Lionel Cohen vacates a safe Ministerial seat in North Paddington which the most daring of Liberals will scarcely venture to attack. Mr. Cohen in 1885 beat Mr. Digby by seven hundred votes, and last year, when he had another and a less energetic competitor, he increased his majority to nearly a thousand. He was interesting from an Indian point of view for another reason than that he once stood against a candidate who put Indian interests in a prominent place in his programme. It will be remembered that Mr. Cohen, shortly before he went into Parliament, wrote a memorandum advocating the consolidation of the various kinds of Indian guaranteed railway stock into a single Government stock. From the Stock Exchange point of view, there was much to recommend the scheme. Nothing could have been more convenient if it could have been carried out. But it was pretty generally agreed that it could not, the difficulty of course being to transform with a unified stock, bearing one rate of interest, stock issued on a variety of conditions and at varying rates of interest.

AN earthquake was felt at Wadhwan on the 28th instant. The shock, which continued for about fifteen seconds, and was accompanied by a roar as of distant thunder, passed from west to east. The people were greatly alarmed, and fearing that their houses would collapse, sought refuge in the open-air, where, a correspondent tells us, they passed some time in praying for forgiveness for their past misdeeds. Fortunately the visitation was not followed by serious consequences.

MESSRS. AHRLE AND COMPANY are exhibiting in their new studio in Rampart Row a fine life-like photograph of the Maharajah of Mysore, the artistic merits of which will be recognized by whoever sees it. Messrs. Ahrle have also taken photographs of Prince Leopold of Prussia, of Lord and Lady Connemara, of Sir Grant Duff, and other leaders

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE PAPAL MISSION TO IRELAND.

ROME, JUNE 27.

In consequence of the opposition of Cardinal Manning and Dr. Walsh, the Pope has suspended the mission of Monsignor Persico to Ireland.

## THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The statement made by the *Morning Post* regarding the attitude of France and Russia towards Turkey in the matter of the Anglo-Turkish Convention is wholly unfounded.

In the House of Commons, Sir James Fergusson stated that the Porte strongly desired to postpone the ratification of the Convention till Monday next, and that Government had given its assent.

## OBITUARY.

Mr. Lionel Cohen, Conservative Member of Parliament for North Paddington.

## THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Board of Trade Inquiry into the loss of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Tasmania has been opened.

Dr. Raikes stated the case for the Board of Trade, after which the chief officer was examined at great length.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

## THE JUBILEE IN DUBLIN.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales have arrived in Dublin.

Considerable enthusiasm was displayed, but mixed with occasional hissing.

## THE CRIMES BILL.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Morley introduced a motion to limit the operation of the Crimes Bill to three years.

This was, however, rejected by 180 to 119 votes.

Mr. Gladstone supported the motion.

## PROPOSED RAILWAY IN SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 28.

Influentially attended meetings were held here on Saturday, to memorialize the Government urging the construction of the proposed Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway. To-day a deputation, consisting of Diwans Niribdas Amarsing, Sakhtram Vishindas, Makhi Sukhramdas, and Haji Varial interviewed Dr. Pollen, the Collector, who remarked that the project involved Imperial interests for the consideration of the Imperial Government, while local interests affected local bodies. The local Boards had proved themselves in earnest by offering Government a present of two lakhs towards the construction of a local line. The Bombay papers were wrong in representing the country to be a desert. The Nara Valley is a garden, resembling Larkana.

## THE PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to-morrow, the Game Protection Bill and the Allahabad University Bill will be referred to Select Committees.

General Chesney will move that the Indian Marine Service Bill be passed with certain amendments, and Mr. Peile will move for leave to introduce a Bill for the regulation of military police in Burma.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 25th instant.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo on the evening of the 25th instant.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jumna left here, homeward bound, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Venice arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes arrived here from Colombo on the evening of the 25th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Zambesi (extra), which left Bombay on the 16th instant, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 28.

Mail steamer Ganges from Suez arrived.

Mail steamer Khedive from Bombay arrived,

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4 3-16 |

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 68½ |
| 4½ per cent. „ | 71½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 101⅛ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 102⅛ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes | 108½ |
| Bar Silver | 44½ |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, June 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 79·7 |

TUESDAY, June 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·7 |
| 10 a.m. | 82·6 |
| 2 p.m. | 85·1 |
| „ | 84·9 |

MR. RUSKIN's condition is again causing anxiety. He left Brantwood somewhat suddenly last month, but did not go out of the district. He has not suffered much in his general health lately, but his condition nevertheless excites deep concern.

AN explosion has occurred at a cartridge manufactory at Moulin-Amboise in the commune of Ormesson. The building was destroyed and four of the workmen were killed, four others being injured.

THE representative in Ottawa of a German firm is making propositions to the Government for the purchase of the inter-colonial railway, and the opening up of large iron-smelting works in Nova Scotia. He also proposes to bring over to Canada 1,000 German skilled ironworkers. A Scotch firm of locomotive engineers have offered to establish locomotive works in Canada if the Government gives orders for fifty engines.

A MEMBER of one of the most illustrious families in Austria, Prince Alfred von Wrede, has startled the nerves of the aristocracy by setting up as a greengrocer and fruiterer at Percholdsdorf, near Vienna. The Prince, having become ruined, has decided that, in order to make money, a good trade is better than a small Government appointment, and he has decided to attend to his business in person.

A TERRIBLE accident happened the other day in the Chalons camp during the target practice of the artillery. The breech of a gun, which had probably been badly closed—a thing of frequent occurrence in the French artillery drill—was thrown violently back when the shot was fired. One of the artillery soldiers who were standing behind had his breast torn open and died instantly; another had his legs cut off, and also died as he was being taken to hospital; while a third lingered between life and death.

THE *Kreuzzeitung* relates a pretty incident of the German Emperor's visit to Kiel. When steaming past the ironclads which were anchored in parade order, on his return from Holtenau to Kiel, his Majesty came abreast of the Swedish war-vessel Edda, of which the crew were also manning the yards and cheering lustily. At the same time Prince Oscar of Sweden, as the commander of this vessel, which had brought him to Kiel, advanced and saluted the Emperor; on which his Majesty took the Star of the Black Eagle from his breast, and with a few gracious words, pinned it on to the uniform of his royal Swedish guest.

MR. ANDREW LANG's article on Plagiarism in the current number of the *Contemporary Review* has omitted any reference to one of the most remarkable modern instances of this literary vice. M. Octave Uzanne has written to *Le Livre* to state that the chapter called "A Bookman's Purgatory" in Mr. Lang's "Books and Bookmen" is taken from his own *Caprices d'un Bibliophile*. On "n'est pas plus impudemment plagiaire que M. Andrew Lang (says M. Uzanne) et nous denoncons bien vivement ses procedes a ses compatriotes." M. Lang, the *Pall Mall* suggests, should republish his article, call it "The Plagiarist. An Autobiography," and dedicate it to Mr. Rider Haggard. It would be sure to have a great success.

M. EMMANUEL ARENE, a native of Corsica, is a young Opportunist deputy and a contributor to the *Republique Francaise*, the *Matin*, and other journals of the same character. The *Lanterne* having charged the Corsican senators and deputies with being the allies and accomplices of the banditti of that picturesque island, M. Arene insisted on exacting from the editor of the *Lanterne* the "satisfaction of a gentleman." M. Joseph Reinach, whose name is not unfamiliar to the readers of a London review, and who is supposed to preside over the destinies of the *Republique Francaise*, was one of M. Arene's seconds; while M. Mayer, of the *Lanterne*, was supported by M. Lockroy, late Minister of Industry and Commerce, and M. Clemenceau. A scratch on the arm of M. Mayer, a wound in his hand, and a little blood-letting were deemed sufficient to vindicate the honour of Corsica's senators and deputies.

THERE was a smart passage-at-arms in the French Chambers, on June 4, when the Army Bill came on for discussion. The debate was opened by M. de Martimprey, the son of the general who commanded a brigade of the Imperial Guard, at the battle of Solferino, and himself an officer of merit. He urged the withdrawal of the Bill, and its reference to a superior Council of War. The Army Law of 1872 was a very good one. It was framed when the country was still fresh from the lessons taught by defeat. This caused a lively scene, Major Labordere ejaculated, "We were defeated by masses better officered than we were." M. Paul de Cassagnac.—"You suppose that they were led by such fellows as yourself." This led to shouting, fist-shaking, and yells, and developed into an altercation between President Floquet and M. Paul de Cassagnac, the latter being called to order. This lively interlude so excited the House that M. de Martimprey was scarcely able to finish his speech. There was another scene when he stated that an army that was atheistic could not be expected to fight. One deputy exclaimed, "The only cannons you ever served were the canons of the Church." This poor joke drove the Left frantic with delight, and made the Right equally wild with anger.

## MILITARY NEWS.

ON the arrival of the three additional garrison batteries from England next relief, they will be stationed at Roorkee, though they may hereafter be allotted to Aden, Quetta, and Rangoon, respectively, for heavy gun work. On the arrival of the batteries at Roorkee the wing of the Lincolnshire Regiment now stationed there, will probably be moved to Cawnpore, after taking part *en route* in the usual Divisional concentration of troops at Meerut.

THE Government, says *Vanity Fair*, have once more shown their abilities in the art of how not to do it, and their lack of that common foresight and common intelligence which constitute business-like qualities. The newspapers tell us that they have ordered 150,000 bayonets from Messrs. Wilkinson, the well-known Pall Mall sword-makers. *But they have not yet decided upon the new rifle with which these bayonets are to be used.* So that when the bayonets are delivered they may turn out to be utterly incapable of being used at all.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To prevent disappointment to my, I shall be glad if you will intimatein your paper of to-morrow that the Bombay Light Horse do not intend to hold sports on the ground behind the Marine Lines to-morrow evening.—Yours faithfully,

J. M. RYRIE,
Honorary Secretary "Sports Committee,"
June 28. Bombay Light Horse.

## CLUBS AND THE ABKARI LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Abkari Law states that no person or persons shall sell wine, beer, spirits or any intoxicating drugs without a license from the Collector of Abkari and the sanction of the Commissioner of Police. If such is the law, why are clubs, messhouses and such establishments allowed to sell liquor by retail without such license from the Collector and sanction from the Commissioner of Police? It is a notorious fact that members of these clubs, &c., can enter any of these places and call for as many glasses of liquor as they require and pay for the same as they would have to do in licensed houses. Is this not *retailing* within the meaning of the Act?—Yours, &c.,

FIVE OF CLUBS.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Colaba. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered. | 21 91 | 22 04 | 19 47 | 23 06 |
| June 27, Monday | 0 49 | 0 20 | 0 10 | ..... |
| „ 28, Tuesday | 0 78 | 0 17 | 0 15 | ..... |
| Total | 23 18 | 22 41 | 19 72 | 23 06 |
| Total corresponding date of last year | 38 79 | 41 10 | 39 47 | 39 98 |

MALABAR HILL.

| | Inch. | Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| Up to June 28, 10 a.m. | 21 | 7 |

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

IT was high time the Ministry took the new departure announced last evening in the management of Parliamentary business. Mr. W. H. Smith, speaking on Wednesday at the meeting of the Constitutional Union, eulogized the extraordinary devotion to duty displayed by Conservative members this Session. Such praise was well-deserved, and necessary to keep the rank-and-file of the Conservative party up to the work. The outside public finds it difficult to estimate how sorely we have been tried. Even the physical fatigue of frequent marching through the division lobbies on nights on which from a dozen to twenty divisions are taken is very severe, especially now that we have suddenly been plunged into a zone of sultry weather, contrasting in a remarkable way with the protracted cold of winter and spring. A statistician, who is curious in such matters, has calculated that, allowing twenty minutes for each division, we have spent a whole week and a half of the Session in this tiresome form of pedestrian exercise. But this is a small matter. The mental fatigue of sitting out the debates is far more trying, especially as we are denied the relief which the intellectual excitement of taking an active part in an interesting discussion always affords. We have nothing to do but to sit silent and helpless, listening to the terrible iteration of dreary inanities or rampant abuse which is kept up with wonderful persistency from the Irish benches. We have always heard that one of the worst tortures invented by the Inquisition was the monotonous dropping of water on the head of one of its unfortunate victims. A long course of this treatment almost invariably reduced the patient to a state of drivelling idiocy. I often wonder that the same effect is not produced by the harangues of the Healy brothers, of Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Chance, who, in spite of the threats of Mr. Parnell's displeasure, continue night after night to debate with insufferable dulness every line and word of each clause of the Crimes Bill. Mr. W. H. Smith pays a high compliment to the many promising young men of his party who restrain their natural inclination to take part in the wordy fray, and sacrifice their ambition to the sense of duty which requires them to give silent votes. But their case is, to my thinking, by no means so pitiable as that of a large number of middle-aged and elderly members who have to endure the same trials. The young men can afford to wait; the future belongs to them. But how hopeless is the position of a member who has reached an age at which to sit up all night and every night is no longer an enjoyment, and to whom politics has ceased to be an exciting game and has become a serious business. I often look round on the benches near me, and wonder what can induce so many men blest with all that makes life worth living come down to drone their lives away in the poisoned atmosphere of the House of Commons. I recall Dryden's famous lines on Shaftesbury:—

> Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
> And thin partitions do their bounds divide;
> Else why should he, with wealth and honours blest,
> Deny his age the needful hours of rest,
> Punish a body which he could not please,
> Bankrupt of life, yet prodigal of ease?

There is only one way of accounting for it. These men have nothing to gain by entering Parliament, and it is permissible to believe that they are still animated by that public spirit which is the saving grace of nations, and which has ever been conspicuous in the political history of England. Personally, I do not feel by any means despondent as to the future of Parliamentary Government. It is easy to make too much of obstruction and of the coarse language used in the House. We are engaged in a desperate struggle, one in which issues have been raised affecting not mere forms of Government, but the liberties of nations and the very foundations of civilized society; and at such times desperate men do not count their words. Watching the debates with, as I trust, the impartiality of one who has always been rather a critic than a partisan, I should say myself that the extreme violence and brutality of Mr. T. Healy and his friends are signs of their conviction that the game of the Nationalists is played out. Mr. Healy has ceased to be witty, and is merely reckless and virulent. Some of his compatriots are said to be fond of whisky, but he seems to drink nothing weaker than vitriol. Last night he excelled himself by inciting the Ribbonmen to re-commence their outrages, and challenging the majority in Parliament to complete their work of gagging Irish opinion by expelling the Parnellite members from the House of Commons. He, in fact, and the other more violent spirits of the party are prepared to abandon the constitutional agitation so long and so skilfully conducted by Mr. Parnell; and they try to provoke what would welcome expulsion as giving them an excuse for resorting to deeds of violence. It happens, strangely enough, that the appointment of Colonel King Harman, as Assistant Irish Secretary, has had a great effect in driving Mr. Healy frantic. The Parnellites laughed when they heard of this appointment, but they do not laugh now. The Colonel knows Ireland better than they do; and, what is more, he knows them, "inside and out," as the saying is, and has a thorough contempt for them as a gang of rascals who only want to be treated firmly in order to fall back into their native insignificance. They recoil from and wince under the imperturbable calmness with which he replies to their provoking questions. Instead of losing his own temper, he makes them lose theirs; and his success as an official exasperates them more even than the supercilious air and manner of Mr. Balfour.

The Government has now at last adopted the plan recommended to it some time ago for accelerating the business of Parliament, and putting a stop to what is admitted on all hands to be a public scandal. In the first place, it has cut out of the Crimes Bill the provisions relating to the proposed change of venue to England, which were condemned by the whole body of Liberal Unionists and by a good many Conservatives. Having thus lightened the ship they have obtained from Lord Hartington and his friends a promise of support for a resolution instructing the Chairman of Committees to put, at 10 o'clock next Friday night, all the clauses of the Bill then remaining undisposed of, and to report the Bill forthwith to the whole House. Mr. W. H. Smith, who practises Izaak Walton's advice about baiting a hook with a live worm tenderly, as if you loved him, proposed this stringent resolution in a gentle, deprecating speech, in which he nevertheless roused the wrath of Mr. Parnell by referring to the obstruction indulged in by the minority. Much curiosity was felt as to the line Mr. Gladstone would take. He has just returned from his Welsh pilgrimage, in the course of which, intoxicated with the incense of flattery, he outdid himself in talking what Mr. John Bright contemptuously calls childish babble about nationalities and the opinion of the civilized world, and it was supposed he might signalize his re-appearance in the House by one of those passionate outbreaks to which we are now accustomed. But his friends have told him that he must not put too severe a strain on the already hesitating allegiance of many Liberals, who think that opposition to the Crimes Bill has been carried too far already, and that the measure ought to be got out of the way so that the Land Bill may be brought under discussion before the end of the Session. These remonstrances had a sobering effect upon him, and it is also probable that he has not yet lost his judgment so entirely as to be unaware of the growing determination of the English people that the will of the Parliamentary majority shall prevail. He accordingly made a very mild speech, in which he admitted the existence of a profound feeling of public dissatisfaction, but blamed the Government for having obstructed public business by having recourse to a policy of coercion. His own remedy for the paralysis of Parliament would, he said, be the amendment of the Crimes Bill by making it temporary instead of permanent, and striking out all the penalties against combinations. But as the Government would not take this course, he owned that they must be permitted, as it had been frequently shown that they had the support of a majority in the House, to do what they thought right in order to expedite business. He would therefore, he said, advise his friends to refrain from collective opposition, and to throw upon the Government the whole responsibility of carrying their own measure through the House in the way which commended itself to them as expedient. I noticed that, when Mr. Gladstone sat down, no one cheered him. Mr. Parnell, still looking very ill, but as cool in manner and as strong in voice as ever he was, followed immediately with a speech in which he showed once more that the real source of his strength is his wonderfully acute and far-reaching knowledge of Parliamentary procedure. He denounced Mr. Smith's resolution as setting aside the Closure Rule passed this Session by absolutely depriving the Chairman of a right of veto which he has used on several occasions to withstand the efforts of the Government to shorten debate; and he wound up by proposing an amendment to this effect. No doubt, there is much force in Mr. Parnell's criticism that the Closure Rule has already been found to be a clumsy and weak weapon for enforcing the will of the majority, and it is becoming clear that the intervention of the Chair will have to be set aside. It is creditable to the sense of moderation of English public men that they have come to this conclusion very reluctantly, and only after having undergone a most agonizing experience of what obstruction can still accomplish in spite of the obstacles placed in its way by the new Procedure Rules. Mr. Parnell's affected concern for the character and dignity of the Chairman of Committees is rather amusing. Mr. Courtney feels himself bound to use with scrupulously delicate regard for the rights of minorities the power placed in his hands by the House; but we may rest assured that he would be well pleased if it were taken away from him. The debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment is expected to take up the whole of to-night; but, after Mr. Gladstone's speech, it is certain that the practical opposition to the adoption of the Ministerial proposals will not be of a very serious character.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who is not in his place this evening, has done himself a good deal of harm by making a prodigiously long and inaccurate speech on what he describes as the utter inefficiency of our costly armaments by land and sea. Even his devoted admirer, Lord Charles Beresford, has felt himself obliged to rebuke him for the extravagances and misstatements of which he has been guilty. With characteristic coolness, Lord Randolph concluded his speech by pointing to the excellent example set by France, where the nation has overthrown a Government that would not cut down expenditure, and appointed as Prime Minister the man who was the foremost advocate of economy. Moral: Why does not England go and do likewise.

J. M. M.

## VANDALISM AT BIJAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is earnestly to be hoped that the vigorous protest which appeared in your issue of the 23rd, against the transformation of some of the grandest achievements of Indo-Saracenic architectural art, at Bijapur, will attract the attention of "the powers that be," and effectually check the vandalic ravages to which their ruined glories have been subjected of late. Those who have witnessed the spoliation and desecration of the magnificent old monuments of a glorious past by the local P.W.D., will fully share the sentiments of your correspondent. About two years ago, when I saw the new stairway and entrance to the principal palace of the Adilshahi monarchs, in the Arkilla, I was reminded of the feat of the Hindu diety, Mahadev, who is said to have formed Ganpati, the god of wisdom, by sticking on a human trunk an elephant's head. The *mis*formations at Bijapur of some of the fine old buildings are not less incongruous. If the ardent appeal of your correspondent to the artistic susceptibilities of the public remains unheeded, vandalism will soon have achieved a noteworthy triumph in Western India.—I remain, &c.,

Murud, June 25. BIJAPURI.

## THE PARSEE TIGER-SLAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The prominence given by the English papers in India and in England to the sad death of Mr. Hormusjee Kotwal, the famous Parsee tiger-slayer, induces me to ask for the favour of a corner in your valuable journal to inform your numerous readers that at the suggestion, in the first instance of my friend Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., I have opened in my paper, the *Rast Goftar*, a rupee subscription for the purpose of placing a portrait of the gallant shikaree at the Cowasjee Jehangier High School in Nowsari, the birth-place of the deceased. It is not unlikely that in the European community, which is deservedly proud of its Malocks and Chatfields in the shikaring line, the late Mr. Kotwal might have some admirers, who after his brave death in a hand-to-hand fight with a ferocious man-eater, would not be unwilling, from a sympathetic fellow-feeling, to join, by paying a rupee each, to which sum the subscription is limited, in the portrait movement as readily as some of our most influential European citizens responded to my humble invitations, two years ago, to testify to Mr. Kotwal's daring and heroism in having killed more than a hundred big tigers, by subscribing towards a testimonial to him which in the shape of a fine rifle was publicly presented to him at a monster meeting, presided over by the Hon. H. M. Birdwood. Allow me to explain that the present movement has no high pretensions of commemorating the name of the deceased, or of taking an exaggerated view of his life and actions. The only object, modest enough, I trust, in starting this portrait fund, is, by presenting a faithful likeness of the deceased to preserve for the rising generation of his native town an ever living example of the fearless courage and manliness of an old, orthodox Parsee villager, which example is much needed by the youth of the country, and for which alone the school at Nowsari is selected as the proper place for keeping such a portrait. Subscriptions towards this end, therefore, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by—Yours, &c.,

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

*Rast Goftar* Office, June 28.

P. S.—You are quite correct in contradicting in your columns this morning the statement made by the *Standard* that the late Mr. Kotwal was a professional tiger-slayer. He was not such, being bound by no professional duties to kill a single tiger, and yet he reaped the blessings of hundreds of people by killing more than a hundred tigers simply from his unabated love for big game, in which he ultimately lost his life.

K. N. K.

## MR. APTE AND ENGLISH AS VALUED IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to make a few remarks on Mr. Apte's explanation which appears in your issue of Monday.

My inference as to the reactionary aims as regards social reforms of the party represented by him was not based simply on Mr. Apte's repudiation of English. I said that it came inappropriately with the other sayings and doings of that party on the subject, and my contention would therefore stand even if his explanation as to the value he puts on English education were as sound and reasonable as it is sophistical and unsatisfactory. He says that to receive an English education it is not necessary to make English the medium of instruction in all subjects. This is theoretically true enough as regards some subjects, and if it were as easily practicable his own school ought to enable Mr. Apte to establish it practically too, as boys who have mastered the different subjects through their vernacular, and studied English well, ought to find no difficulty in passing examinations even under the existing rules. But the present situation being, as he admits, inevitable, practical educationists ought to find means of minimising the evil instead of only carping at the inevitable. Nor is any of our vernaculars yet capable of imparting the spirit that English Literature inspires in its readers, and if the present reactionary spirit continues its hold on the educated classes, the day when they would be so capable would be distant; for no healthy literature can be produced by a people whose women are uneducated, and whose society is dominated by ignorant priests and illiberal ideas. It may be true, as Mr. Apte says, that 80 out of every 100 students learn English not for its beauty or elegance, but because it secures employment. To my mind however the value of that tongue lies not so much in its beauty or elegance, as in the vigor and sound notions of science and history generally, and of individual rights and social relations, which it imperceptibly imparts; and this use of it is not entirely lost even in men who learn it for the sake of gaining a livelihood by it. Is there any other means at present of securing this end?

Mr. Apte's explanation regarding the insertion of the elegant extract on "Woman" in his School Series would have been quite satisfactory, if he had not weakened it by an attempt to show that it is nothing more than what occurs in English text-books. The passage even with its context would be bad, but given by itself and inculcating on young men the idea that not this or that woman, but womankind, is so vile that the wisest treatment to her would be a kick while standing, and a cuff while sitting—this is totally indefensible. I am glad to know that other passages in other parts of the series contain sounder notions, and that one of these is "the custom amongst us *which makes men think lightly of women and treat them as slaves*, is censurable." I italicise the passage, because it is often said by "patriotic" journals that to assert the existence of such custom is a libel on the Hindu people. I am equally glad to read that "a country would never prosper if men alone are educated and women remain ignorant," &c. The fact, however, is that it is the whole attitude of the ruling clique of Poona on these and other truths once admitted and inculcated by them that suggests such interpretations on their present utterances as that referred to by "Spectator." If that attitude were changed, the suspicions would naturally disappear.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

## FANCY DRESS BALL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

THE Fancy Dress Jubilee ball, given by Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts at "Snowdon," on Tuesday night, was one of the most successful entertainments of the kind that Simla has witnessed. The approaches to "Snowdon" had been prettily lighted up, and the new ball room, which has just been completed, was a blaze of the most artistic and beautiful decorations. The harmony and blending of colour and light could not, in fact, have been surpassed. On the right hand on entering were the names of all the principal battles fought by British troops during the last fifty years; foliage and flags, including the flags of some of the old Bengal regiments, surrounded the room, and were intermingled with quaint collections of Afghan and Burmese armour; and at one end of the room a dais had been erected for Lady Dufferin and Lady Roberts, on each side of which were two very bright brass screw guns. In addition to this the ball room, side rooms and passages were all lined at short intervals with sentries, who had been selected from every regiment that accompanied Sir Fredrick Roberts on the march from Cabul to Kandahar. There were Highlanders, Riflemen, Dragoons, Hussars, Lancers, Pathans, Sikhs, Dogras, Ghoorkas, and I know not how many more, most of them covered with well-earned decorations. By 10 o'clock nearly all the guests had arrived, and Lord and Lady Dufferin being then announced, the band of the Highland Light Infantry struck up the National Anthem, and a Jubilee salute of fifty shots was fired with revolvers by four sergeants, one at each corner of the room. As to costumes, what shall I say of them? Amidst such a display of feminine grandeur, what could mortal man do but *shekko* lik a Burmese for the rest of the evening! Instructions had been issued that uniforms and powder would not be acceptable, and the result was that there were only two or three of each. Neither was there a predominance of any particular fancy dress, for in style, variety and originality, the costumes presented quite a picture. Lady Dufferin appeared as a bride with a silver wand in her hand and with the Roman numerals XXV. marked on her dress, to indicate that this is the year of her silver wedding. Among the ladies, however, the most striking and majestic figure, in the opinion of many, was that of "Minerva," attired in a Spartan tunic covered with a cloak, and carrying a lance and shield and a Grecian helmet on her head. In the opinion of others, "Ascot" seemed to bear the palm for originality and perfection in every detail. The body of the dress was a horse's jhool, with the initials of the owner marked in the corner, and this was set off with a sky blue cap and blue sleeves. "Music" was a well designed and most beautiful dress, with treble and brass bars round the skirt, a variety of musical instruments on the body, and an f sharp in the coronet; two or three graceful Portias, got up in different styles, flitted about the hall; and among the *chefs de cuisine* a Neapolitan sweetmeat seller was so perfect as to be dubbed "Peliti," the language of compliment being unable to go further. But why need I go on? The list below will tell its own tale. Dancing was carried on assiduously until supper time, and the general opinion was that the floor was the best in Simla and perfect. About 12 o'clock a most inviting supper was laid at numerous small tables, and thither the exhausted terpsichoreans flocked, feeling, as Horace has somewhere remarked, at a loss which of the tempting viands to take, and which to leave. Some two hours later the company began to disperse, and owing to the excellence of the police arrangements there was neither trouble nor confusion in obtaining rickshaws as they were wanted. General satisfaction at the manner in which everything had gone off was an expression of opinion heard on every side. The following is a list of the guests:—

| Names. | Costumes. |
|---|---|
| Anderson, Captain | ..... |
| Arnott, Major | ..... |
| Arnott, Mrs | Lady Teazle |
| Atkinson, Mrs | Time of Louis XVI |
| Archer, Mrs | Spanish Lady |
| Barclay, Dr | Windsor Uniform |
| Barclay, Mrs | Comin' thro' the Rye |
| Barrow, Captain | Chitrali Tasawal |
| Barrow, Mrs | White China |
| Bannerman, Mrs | Lady of 17th Century |
| Bannerman, Miss | Maritana |
| Bannerman, Miss A | Scotch Fishwife |
| Browne, Dr. S A | le Bois Prean |
| Brooke, W R, Mr | Court Dress, 1750 |
| Blood, Dr | Neapolitan Fisherman |
| Blood, Mrs | Spanish Gipsy |
| Burt, Mr | Philippo D'Aguilar, from "Sleeping Queen" |
| Burt, Mrs | Donna Agnes, from "Sleeping Queen" |
| Becher, Miss | Flora McIvor |
| Browne, Clem, Mr | Jesting Godwinson |
| Browne, Clem, Mrs | A Florentine Lady, 15th Century |
| Blood, Bindon, Mrs | Footwoman of the Future |
| Begbie, Major A G | 18th Century |
| Boddam, Mrs C W | Circassian |
| Boisragon, Captain | The Royal Regt of Ireland, 1684 |
| Beadon, Mr H A | Gentleman of the time of Charles I |
| Beadon, Col | Evening Costume, 18th Century |
| Beresford, Maj, Lord W (V C) | Chelsea Pensioner |
| Bowyer, Captain | 300 Years ago |
| Bowyer, Mrs | Anny Robsart |
| Brereton, Major R K | 18th R I last Century |
| Benton, Mrs | Poudrée |
| Brown, Mr Charles, | Jubilee Monk |
| Bruce, Captain C D | A Greek |
| Birdwood, Lieut G C | Huntsman of the Olden Time |
| Burney, Mrs | Poudrée |
| Burney, Miss | Watteau |
| Biddulph, Mr S F | Sardinian Mountaineer |
| Baynes, Mr C R A | Venetian Policeman |
| Chamberlain, Maj Neville | A Ruby Miner |
| Campbell, Mr H W | Huguenot |
| Cappel, Lady | Japanese Lady |
| Clifford, Col R C | Bedouin Arab |
| Chesney, the Hon M Gl. | A modern Lieut-Genl |
| Chesney, Mrs | Poudrée |
| Collen, Lieut-Col | Secretary time of George III |
| Cubitt, Mr W M | Matador |
| Colvin, the Hon Sir A | A Courtier |
| Colvin, Miss | Hurdy-Gurdy Girl |
| Cunningham, Mrs F D | Ambulance Nurse |
| Callendar, Mrs | Poudrée |
| Callendar, Miss | Mignon |
| Cullinan, Mr E | Royal Irish Regt, 1684 |
| Chawner, Captain | Ditto |
| Cole, Mr H W G | The Fighting Fifth, 100 years ago |
| Charriol, Mrs | Monte Carlo |
| Carlisle, Miss | Miss Hardcastle |
| Cooke, Col R | Gentleman time of George III |
| Cooke, Mrs | Mrs Balchriste (Heart of Midlothian) |
| Carter, Capt F C | Zouave of the Guard 3rd Empire |
| Carter, Mrs F C | Madame la Princesse de Lamballe |
| Court, Lieut-Col M H | Shaikh Sadi Shirazi |
| Court, Mrs M H | Poudrée |
| Crawford, Mr J A | Charles Surface |
| Carpenter, Miss A | Red Cross Nurse |
| Conolly, Lieut-Col R E | Courtier time of Jubilee 1810 |
| Caultey, Mrs | Watteau Costume |
| Cookson, Mr H C | French Hussar |
| Coddington, Lieut-Col F. | Shaan.—(Postman in Arrah-na-Pogue) |
| Carre, Major G T | Italian Muleteer |
| Cavendish, Mr C C | French Musqueteer |
| Cookson, Miss | Poudrée |
| Clandeboye Viscount | Native Policeman |
| Colvin, A M Miss | Night |
| Chapman, Col | Skinner's Horse |
| Deane, Major | Sir Peter Teazle |
| Deane, Mrs. | Follow the Drum |
| Dallas, Mr W L | Blue Boy |
| Dallas, Mrs W L | Alsatian Peasant |
| Daukes, Mr F C | Court Dress |
| Daukes, Mrs F C | German Lady, early 17th Century |
| Dunsterville Capt K | My Ancestor |
| Dunsterville, Mrs K | Follow the Drum |
| Dick, Mr A R | Court Dress, George III |
| Dufferin, H E the Viceroy, Lord | ..... |
| Dufferin, Countess of | A Silver Wedding Dress |
| Day, Capt John | *Character* Sir John Day, Advocate Genl of Bengal, 1799 |
| Davies, Mr H S P | Gustave Adolph |
| Ellis, Major | Harry Warrington, 18th Century |
| Ellis, Mrs E R | Mistress Hester Lambert |
| Ellis, M Genl W K | Adjt-Genl, 1787 |
| Ellis, Mrs W K | Spanish Lady |
| Ellis, Miss | Portia |
| Ellis, Miss E C | Ascot |
| Eyre, Mrs | Mrs Balchristie |
| Elsmie, Mr | What you will |
| Elsmie, Mrs | Poudrée |
| Elsmie, Miss | Limagon |
| Ewart, Col M | Beef-eater |
| Ewart, Miss | ..... |
| Ewart, Miss M | Italian Peasant |
| Erskine, Mr. K. D. | Jester |
| Foster, Miss | Ambulance Nurse |
| Fletcher, Lt-Col | An A-D-C of the Future |
| Fletcher, Mrs | l'Andalouse |
| Findlay, Dr. | Albanian |
| Field, Mrs Moyle | A "Boorka" Lady |
| Fasson, Mr D J | Half-and-half |
| Goad, Mr Horace B | Pickwick |
| Goad, Mrs Horace B | Normandy Peasant |
| Gough, Mrs | Spanish Lady |
| Graham, Mrs | Poudrée |
| Goldney, Mrs | My Lady Disdain |
| Gallwey, Lt-Col | Staff-dress, 18th Century |
| Gallwey, Mrs | Beatrice |
| Gordon, Capt L | Charles Surface |
| Gordon, Mrs W | Any Distinguished Lady, 16th Century |
| Gore, Capt A | French Cook |
| Grant, Mr R. S. Ogilvie | A Member of Clan Grant |
| Gluney, Major J G | Gondohel |
| Gordon, Capt S D | Arabi Pasha's Syce |
| Grierson, Capt J. M. | Egyptian Artillery Uniform |
| Goad, Cap H | White Mousquetaire |
| Garraway, Lieut | Royal Irish Regt, 1684 |
| Gloster | Royal Irish Regt, 1684 |
| Hamilton, Major Rowan | Bulgarian |
| Hamilton, Mrs Rowan | Old Family Portrait |
| Hawkes, Col H P | Old English Gentleman |
| Hewitt, Mr J P | Turkoman |
| Hemming, Mr E H | Great Grandfather |
| Haig, Miss | Heartsease |
| Hogg, Mr F R | Court-dress |
| Hogg, Mrs | Lady of the Court of Louis XIV. |
| Hogg, Miss | Titania |
| Home, Col Robert | Uniform |
| Home, Mrs | Lady Angela "Patience" |
| Harrop, Miss | Grace Darling |
| Henderson, Col P D | Gentleman, time of Henry VIII. |
| Harrison, Mr J H | Montenegrin Chief |
| Harrison, Mrs J H | Patience |
| Hamilton, Major J | A-D-C, 1780 |
| Hogg, Mr C J | Billiards |
| Hodgson, Lt A B | French Officer, 13th Century |
| Hensman, Mr H H | ..... |
| Higginson, Col

| Names. | Costumes. |
|---|---|
| Stockwell, Mr G | Uniform |
| Stanton, Mr F W | Italian Muleteer |
| Sandback, Mr A E | Eton Boy in the "Victory" 4th June |
| Stevenson, Maj R | Cavalier, time of Charles I |
| Stevenson, Mrs | Marquise de Presle |
| Smyth, Lt | Royal Irish Regiment, 1684. |
| Segrave, Lt | Do. |
| Stadan, Miss | Snow |
| Sharston, Cap, M A D C. | A Cossack Soldier |
| Thurburn, Cap | Mountain Guide |
| Thurburn, Mrs | Stella |
| Tribe, Miss | Joan of Arc |
| Temple, Dr | Uniform |
| Temple, Miss | Dorothy |
| Temple, Miss M | Cherry Ripe |
| Tytler, Mr S D | Joseph Surface |
| Thuillier, Lt-Col | Courtier, time of George II |
| Thuillier, Mrs | Japanese Lady |
| Tufnell, Mr Carleton | Albanian Peasant |
| Thompson, C W, Cap | Officers, 7th Black Horse, 1787 |
| Tupper, Mr C L | A Jacobin |
| Turner, Mr A G B | Grosvenor (Patience) |
| Treeve, Major | Windsor Uniform |
| Taylor, Dr W | Afghan Sirdar I kiss ém Khan |
| Wilson, Cap, 12th B C | Gentleman of Last Century |
| Wilson, Mrs | Ancient Greek Dress |
| Wilkie, Dr | London Postman |
| Wilkie, Mrs | Daisy |
| Ward, Mrs | Court Lady, Louis XV |
| Ward, Miss | Lady, George III |
| Watts, Major Ponsonby | Royal Irish Regt, 1684 |
| Watts, Mrs. | 100 Years Ago |
| Watts, Miss | Clouds |
| Wilson, Cap G F | Polish Peasant |
| Wilson, Mrs | Angelica Kauffman |
| Westland, Mr J | |
| Wray, Lt-Col T C | Royal Irish Regt, 1684 |
| Wray, Miss | Carmen |
| Wilson, Mrs J | A Game of Dominoes |
| Williams, Col Bon | Undress Horse Artillery, Imperial Russian Guard |
| Williams, Mrs | Monte Carlo |
| Williams, Miss | Huntress, time of Louis XIV |
| Williams, Mr C O N | Evening Dress, A D C, South Australia. |
| Wallace, Sir D Mackenzie | Arab Sheikh |
| Wynne, Mr G | The Royal Irish, 1684 |
| Worsley, Mrs | Venetian Lady |
| Worsley, Miss | Couleur de Rose |
| Woodyatt, Mr N G | Gentleman, time of George III |
| Willis, Col J L | |
| Weylandt, Mr | Gustave Adolph |
| Weylandt, Mrs | Music |
| Wimberley, Mr C | Q C |
| Yates, Mrs Lovett | Helen of Troy |
| Younghusband, Mr A | A Shan |
| Younghusband, Mr G T | Blue Coat Boy |

## RUKHMABAI'S REPLY TO DADAJEE'S "EXPOSITION"

There appeared some time since over the signature of Mr. Dadajee Bhikajee in the newspapers, as well as in a separate pamphlet form, what is called "An Exposition of some of the facts of the case of Dadajee *vs.* Rukhmabai."

As most of the facts mentioned in this "Exposition" are fictions, pure and simple, I could not do Mr. Dadajee Bhikajee the injustice of crediting him with a knowledge of what has been put before the public in his name. Mr. Dadajee Bhikajee cannot write or well understand English; he knows nothing about the Jews in Egypt, or who was *Pharoah*, and these references show that a *Christian* hand has helped to write the so-called "Exposition." But some of my friends think, that several of the statements in the "Exposition" should receive public contradiction from me; I defer to their wishes, though in doing so I remember that I am in an exceptionally delicate position.

The following are some of the assertions made in the "Exposition," and which the public is asked to believe.

| Assertion. | Contradiction. |
|---|---|
| 1. At the time of my marriage my wife was 13 years. | I was only 11 years. |
| 2. The marriage was sought for by Rukhmabai's family. | It was sought for by Mr. Dadajee's mother, who had for years importuned my mother and grandfather to marry me to one of her sons. |
| 3. This was a signal for open hostility of her mother and her grandfather. | Mr. Hurrichand Yadowjee did not meddle in these matters, as every thing with regard to me was then done by Dr. Sakharam. Quite untrue. |
| 4. My health was sound then as it is sound now. | It was not worth even half that sum. |
| 5. The property is of the estimated value of upwards of Rs. 25,000. | Neither of them is. |
| 6. My mother-in-law and her father are now in the enjoyment of the property. | They are not afterthoughts; the change in Mr. Dadajee's circumstances was that four months after the marriage his mother died, and his family house was broken, and he went to live with persons of objectionable surroundings and gave up studies and good habits. |
| 7. The statement that my circumstances had changed is an afterthought. | This is a misnomer. Mr. Dadajee had no family house as he correctly puts it, in his plaint, what he should say is the "house he resided in." |
| 8. I asked for the removal of my wife to my family house. | There is some truth in the first assertion, the other is untrue. |
| 9. I have never quarrelled with Rukhmabai, nor have I given her occasion to dislike me. | |

Some of these points I give in detail below.

Both my late lamented step-father, Dr. Sakharam Arjun, as well as Mr. Dadajee's mother, the chief contracting parties to my marriage, are dead.

As I was married by Dr. Sakharam, and as he looked to my education, &c., everything relating to me was referred to him. Mr. Hurrichand Yadowjee was only formally consulted as he was my natural father's executor.

My mother and my grandfather are said to be in the enjoyment of my property: I cannot understand in what sense the word "enjoyment" is used. My mother is not connected with my property in any manner whatever. My grandfather, as my executor, collected rents, &c., for a long time, but he submitted the accounts to me, and I checked them myself. Since 1882, long before Mr. Dadajee filed his present suit, I had opened an account with the Bank of Bombay in my own name.

The death of Mr. Dadajee's mother wrought a great change in his "circumstances." Mr. Dadajee began to lead a wild reckless life, and went and lived with an uncle whose surroundings are most objectionable. I should have stopped here, but the person who writes for Mr. Dadajee has the audacity to say that "in regard to the questionable character of a person who was living in our family house, the attempt to prove it completely broke down." In paper book containing the evidence in the present suit, printed under the superintendence of Mr. Dadajee's attorneys, it will be found on pages 24, 28, and 31, that Mr. Dadajee, his brother, and his uncle admitted the fact that what is conveniently called a person lived in the house of his uncle. The relationship of that person to Mr. Dadajee's uncle would have been proved if witnesses on my side had been examined. But the presiding Judge did not think it worth while to take any defence. It is abusing language to say after this, that the attempt completely broke down. I have to reluctantly observe that *this person* is no other than a mistress of Mr. Dadajee's uncle, who has been living in his house for some 14 years, as admitted by him; and to avoid whose tyranny the lawful wife of this man had once jumped into a well. I did not wish to live in the same house as the companion of this woman. If Mr. Dadajee never quarrelled with me, it is because I have been never with him since the day of my marriage: when he says that he gave me no occasion for disliking him, he is mistaken. He abused my relatives, including my mother, in language which was shameful. He set at defiance the efforts made by my father and grandfather to educate him, and took to ways which a woman's lips cannot utter. Mr. Dadajee went through every course of dissipation till my aversion for him was firmly settled. Having watched his movements for the last 5 or 6 years, I gave him up as irreclaimably lost, *and made up my mind to wash my hands of him for ever.*

The person who has written the "Exposition" for Mr. Dadajee asserts that I am merely a tool in the hands of others, and that I am compelled to fight out the suit by those who are behind the scenes, and who are in possession of my property. There is not a particle of truth in this. My mother inherited the property absolutely by the will of my father, and that I received it is purely due to her affection for me. Before marrying the late Dr. Sakharam Arjun, she could have, if she had wished, claimed and disposed of it herself.

Mr. Dadajee's writer conveniently omits a few words in the copy of my father's will, that he gives to the public so as to change the meaning. In the will the reference to me is "the marriage ceremony of my daughter, Rakhmabai, is to be performed according to my respectability, and a *legacy of Rs 200 is to be paid to her.*" The word in italics are purposely omitted by Mr Dadajee.

Another person has insinuated that it is my grandfather, Raj Bahadoor Hurrichund Yadowjee, who has interfered. Even when my step-father, Dr. Sakharam, lived, and I had the benefit of his guidance and advice, Mr Hurrichand Yadowjee managed my estate and rendered to me accounts of rents, &c. This he did because he was my executor. The present suit was filed while Dr. Sakharam lived. Mr. Dadajee is aware of this, and also knows that my mother inherits in her person from my father, Dr. Sakharam, money over and above what I inherited from my natural father. He knows that each of her other children is better provided for than myself. He also knows that Mr. Hurrichund Yadowjee is a well-to-do man, whose long and faithful service has been rewarded by Government with a special title and a special personal allowance in addition to his pension. Knowing all this, Mr. Dadajee wants the public to believe that both of them have combined for the nefarious purpose of depriving me of my property, of what belongs to me of right, and brought about this separation, as a means of attaining that end.

Another base suggestion made by an irresponsible party is that Dr. Sakharam Arjun wanted to secure my (Rukhmabai's) money to his own family. Need I say that all these insinuations with regard to property are entirely false and made to divert the public mind from the real issues in the matter? I am so far satisfied with their treatment of my property that I have no hesitation in regarding these statements with the contempt they deserve. Mr. Dadajee wants the public to believe that he was and is in a position to provide a suitable house for me; I have therefore out of sheer necessity to tell the public what Mr. Dadajee said about his earnings in his evidence in the Court. "Besides my uncle, during the last year I earned no money from any one except Rs. 2 or 4 for preparing plans. I did work for Narayen Wittoba, and he paid me Rs 5. This was the largest sum I got from an outsider." Mr. Dadajee made an attempt to show that he got annually Rs. 500 or 600 for work done for his *uncle.* But when asked to support this statement, he admitted that he had not a scrap of paper to prove his statement.

The uncle, though contradicting Mr. Dadajee in several material points, said that he paid him Rs 450 or 500 annually for superintending the work *of bricklayers, carpenters and labourers.* But when asked to show by documents what sums he had paid to Mr. Dadajee, the convenient answer was, that he kept no accounts, made no entries and took no receipts. About the evidence on this point, the learned Judge observed: "The plaintiff (Dadajee) gave much false evidence as to his pecuniary position, and his uncle, who was examined on plaintiff's behalf on the same point, gave, if possible, evidence less credible still." But even assuming for a moment that Mr Dadajee got the money he professes to get annually, it will be seen that he was entirely dependent for his income on the sweet will of his uncle, as he could scrape together nothing more than Rs 5 or 10, if so many, during a year, from any other source. Naturally Mr Dadajee is therefore under the control of an uncle, the less said about whose surrounding the better. This uncle has it in his power to turn Mr Dadajee out of his house, and there where would be Mr Dadajee's family residence, and his means to provide a suitable lodging for his wife? Lately an attempt has been made to show that Mr. Dadajee is able to earn Rs. 35 a month, "not a cooly's, but a graduate's salary in these days," as one of his friends say. If the detailed circumstances of this employment, its nature, and its duration be stated, it will be found that obliging friends cannot provide convenient berths always, and I hear that Mr. Dadajee has again reverted to his dependence on his uncle.

Mr. Dadajee, relying upon the evidence of the two native medical gentlemen, who were called on his behalf, and who said that at the moment they examined him, they found his lungs not affected, exclaims that the allegation in regard to "asthma and consumption" is thus completely *dispelled by careful* medical *examination.* My late father, Dr. Sakharam, had been treating Mr. Dadajee off and on for years, and he was in a better position to judge of his general health than a couple of doctors, called at a particular moment, and whose opinion was given offhand. He shunned the medical examination to which he was invited by my solicitors in their letter of 25th July 1884. First, Mr. Dadajee's solicitors wished exactly to know, what I believed Mr. Dadajee to be suffering from; when a specific statement was made, Mr. Dadajee quietly declined to submit to the examination. A particular doctor, moreover, whose sympathy for Dadajee yields in intensity only to his desire to abuse and vilify me, says: "Dr. Sakharam had entertained sanguine hopes of Dadajee turning out an ordinary school boy, but *disease weakened* him, or call it, if you so please, perversity, indolence, or dullness prevented him from reaping the fruit of early education." Again, Mr. Dadajee's brother said in his evidence: "Plaintiff's health has *deteriorated for some years past.*" This is the testimony of men who cannot be accused of saying anything in my favor, and who had better and more constant opportunities of seeing Mr. Dadajee, than the two doctors whose evidence he quotes.

Mr. Dadajee's writer gets hold of the fact, that my written statement in the case, was signed in Marathi, and declares that I could not understand my own statement, it had to be interpreted to me, and therefore I signed in Marathi. The statement was interpreted to me as a mere *formality*, and I was asked to sign it in my usual way. I naturally signed it in Marathi. If I had attached any importance to the fact, I should have signed in English. If the statement had to be interpreted to me because I *did not understand English*, why was it interpreted to Mr. Dadajee, who is capable of writing the "Exposition," and it is asserted, had studied up to the VI. Standard! If the reader cares to see, let him refer to suit No. 139 of 1884, page five, and he will find the record of the case was interpreted to Mr. Dadajee in the same way as it was done to me, and signed by Mr. Narayen R. Malpeker, sworn Interpreter, 24th April 1884. How far Mr. Dadajee understands English, much less Marathi, will be seen from the following portion of his evidence. It will also show his habit of making reckless assertions, and then backing out of them. In the plaint which was interpreted to him, Mr. Dadajee asserted that I was prevented from going to live with him by my mother and grandfather, because in that case "She should assert her right to the property of her deceased father," which the plaintiff *contends devolved upon the remarriage of the said Jayantibai with Dr. Sakharam Arjun.* When questioned on this point in the Court, Mr. Dadajee replied (see pages 23 and 25 of the said suit):—

"I have not read the suit carefully and cannot say whether under it, defendant takes only a legacy of Rs. 200, and her marriage expenses." "I have read the will, but have forgotten its contents! The instructions for my plaint were given by me so far as I know. I stated the facts of the case to the managing clerk, and he got the plaint drawn. I gave some of the instructions for this para, so far as I knew them to the managing clerk, and the rest was framed by the managing clerk. I did not tell the managing clerk that her father's property devolved upon my wife on the marriage of her mother. I cannot say whether the property has devolved upon my wife. I make no such contention. The managing clerk put it into the plaint."

Let the reader contrast the foregoing assertions made on *oath* with what appears in the "Exposition," and test the veracity of Mr. Dadajee. On page 2 of the "Exposition" appears,: "This property devolved upon my wife Rakhmabai upon the remarriage of her mother Jayentibai with the late Dr. Sakharam Arjun. My mother-in-law Jayentbai and her father Hurrichund Yadowjee are now in the enjoyment of the said property." Which of the two statements is true, that made on *oath*, or that made to deceive the public? I have shown previously how conveniently Mr. Dadajee omits the words from the copy of my father's *will* which gave me a legacy of Rs. 200 and left the property absolutely to my mother. It has been asserted against me that I instructed my counsel to call Mr. Dadajee a cooly; I need hardly say I never did. If this word was uttered by my counsel, it must have been by his own choice, and of course I could have had no previous knowledge about it.

Again Mr. Dadajee seeks to "dissipate the gross fiction," that I wrote the letters which appeared two years back in the *Times of India* over the signature of a Hindu Lady. I wonder if Mr. Dadajee understands the words he uses. Has Mr. Dadajee read my letters? I subscribe the first para. of my first letter for his benefit.

"Not being much accustomed to write in English, particularly to newspapers, I submitted this letter to the inspection of a friend, who has kindly *looked over and corrected it where he thought correction was necessary.* But for this friend's kindness I should have not, I am afraid, *dared to address you.* I have to thank this gentleman not only for the *literary help* given by him, but for the genuine sympathy he feels for our condition." (I have underlined some of the expressions now.

The public will thus see that I have acknowledged in the amplest terms, the help I got from a friend. As regards the sentiments of the letters, I had been writing to vernacular newspapers *on this very subject*, long before Mr. Malabari brought them into prominence.

By omitting the material words in my father's letter to Mr. Dadajee's solicitors, and quoting only such words which detached from the context, may mean anything but what is intended, Mr. Dadajee asserts, that he was "entrapped into sending an inviting party." Mr. Dadajee's uncle admitted in his evidence, that when he came to invite me, on Mr. Dadajee's behalf, he was told that "I would go if Mr. Dadajee can provide a separate lodging." Mr. Dadajee conveniently omits to mention this little thing, and says, "I was thus publicly disgraced before my caste." I suppose Mr. Dadajee had advertised publicly, that he was sending an inviting party to me! Had there not been scores of cases in our caste, where wives had to refuse to live with their husbands? But these husbands had not, like Mr. Dadajee, prosecuted their wives, served them with solicitors' notices, and dragged them to Court.

On pages 10 and 11 of the "Exposition" Mr. Dadajee lectures me and my sympathisers on morality and Hindu marital law. But I hope to have shown that money and property considerations are at the bottom of the persecution with which he and his advisers follow me.

It was I who had persuaded my mother and grandfather to my side when I finally made up my mind to wash my hands of Mr. Dadajee once for all, and though my late father Dr. Sakharam always sympathised with me in this matter, the influence of my mother and grandfather was sufficiently strong to force him to make several attempts to settle my unfortunate case out of Court. But Mr. Dadajee, instigated by evil counsellors, repulsed these advances, forgetting that it was this same father of mine who had heartily fed and clothed him and his brothers for years.

RUKHMABAI.

P S.—About the same time as Mr. Dadajee published his "Exposition" and couched in somewhat similar style, there was uttered against me and against men who have sympathised with me, a lot of nonsensical declamation by a certain young Hindu doctor. Naturally this and Mr. Dadajee's Exposition are by some persons assumed to be components of a joint effort, their style of thought and writing is so similar, and I may be expected to reply to it; but in my humble opinion, while Dadajee's Expositions call for an answer as coming from a party directly interested in our dispute, the other effort lacks this, the only element which invests these utterances with any importance. Besides, when I recollect that the writer of the declamation, which bristles with abuse of my dead father, is the same individual who, whilst studying at College only a few years back, was dependent on the good-will of my father who was then alive,—as witness these quotations from the writer's own letters addressed to Dr. Sakharam Arjun:—

"You have laid me under further obligation for which recompense at my hands is next to impossible, but you will find me attached to you henceforth as a grateful friend." "I feel it deeply that my connection with you has been a continuous source of gain to me, and those near and dear to me." When I recall to mind these and other similar assurances of my and my dead father's present calumniator, who has assumed this role for more than two years past, I consider him and his essay to be beneath even the expression of contempt. R.

## PUBLIC VOICE AGAINST THE TRAMCARS.

Regarding the serious hardship to which the Bombay public are subjected by the Tramway Company in forcing five persons on to one bench, barely spacious enough for four, the *Jam-i-Jamshed* remarks:—In the hot days of the year, it is not only cruelty to the passengerz to force five of them to occupy a bench scarcely big enough for four, but it is downright torture to the poor dumb animals that drag the overloaded tram-cars. That is the opinion of all people using the tram-cars. But the complaint does not apply only to the hot season. In the rainy season, it becomes more serious. It is only necessary for the authorities to look at the condition of passengers by the tram-cars when it is actually raining. It is a long-standing complaint that though the public pay the regulated fare they are subjected to great hardship; their clothes get wet in the very cars in which they search for an escape from the rain. That the very same authorities who have framed such stringent rules and regulations as the Tramway Company wished for, show an indifference to the great hardships suffered by the public, is passing strange. There is reason to say so when we remember that a respectful petition, signed by a very large section of the public, was presented to Government about two months and-a-half ago, for relief from the serious discomfort caused by the overloading of the tramcars, not only to the passengers but to the animals which drag them; and that no reply has yet been vouchsafed to that petition, nor is it known when it will be vouchsafed. It is true the petition was not signed by all Bombay; but it relates to a matter in which all Bombay is deeply interested. There is not the slightest doubt about that point; and nobody can deny it. It is hoped that Lord Reay will give a favourable reply to the petition of the Bombay public, and will order the Tramway Company that only four persons should be accommodated on a bench of their cars. Such a measure will not fail to add greatly to the popularity of his Excellency.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong, 1139 tons, Captain T. F. Creecy, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Hongkong, with extra mails for China, and a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 969 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday, under Captain J. C. Tyce from the Persian Gulf, and Karachi. She brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. and Miss Mc Meekin, Revd. J. Moulson, Mr. J. W. Daniels, Messers W. H. and R. H. Rowe, Mr. Lafond, Private T. Barling, H. M. S. "Spinx." 3 men of the K. O. Regt. 2 men of the 19th L. I. and 13 adults on deck.

The s.s. Loch Etive, 1397 tons, Captain Stewart R. Lee, which arrived in Bombay, yesterday, brought a cargo of iron sleeps and railway materials from Middlesborough (May 26) for the B. B., and G. I. P. Railway Cos. The Captain is her consignee.

The s.s. Federation consigned in Bombay to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co., sailed yesterday, under Captain R. Pinkham for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo, and with the following passengers aboard:—Captain C. Davidson, Revd E. C. Sudden, and Messrs F. Pearson, R. Blackman, R. Davidson, and Alex Wilson.

## THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER.

The following is the list of Passengers by Italian Mail steamer Singapore, Captain Rappallo, which arrived here yesterday morning

From Genoa.

Mrs F Laurence and child — Major Acklon
Mr A Baratta — Mr and Mrs Sfax
Surgeon-Maj McConaghy — 2 deck Passengers.

From Suez.—2 deck Passengers.

## VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

28th June, 1887.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Nubia | 2319 | T. G. Knox | A | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| " Persia | 2317 | Hutchinson | B | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| " Rohilla | ... | R. F. Briscoe | C | P. & O. S. N. Co. |
| " Rochliff | 1497 | J. L. Baxter | E | C. Eduljee. |
| " C. Murray | 1372 | Warfork | F | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Clan Forbes | 1501 | White | G | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Kangra | 1466 | Ingram | K | B. I. S. N. Co. |
| " Federation | 1578 | R. Pinkham | L | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| " M. Hall | 3646 | C. Barnes | M | E. Bates & Co. |
| " Congo | 1422 | S. Green | N | Captain. |
| " Kt. Errant | 2286 | McGill | P | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Worsley Hall | 2240 | J. Vernill | Q | E. Bates & Co. |
| " Lord Charlmont | 3055 | Bocquet | Other Sheds | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| Ship Ardencraig | 2071 | Hamphries | | Walsh Lovett & Co. |
| S.S. Manitoba | ... | J. G. Hawsagar. | | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Tarpeia | 1182 | H. Care | | Ralli Brothers. |
| " Brookfield | 1599 | A. Stabell | | Beyts Craig & Co |
| " Deccan | 2022 | Case | | P. & O. Co. |
| " Wivenhoe | 1225 | G Galley | | Beyts Craig. |
| " Germain | 1902 | W. H. Thomas | | Beyts Craig & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| June. | Vessels. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Look Etive | Lee | Middlesbro (May 26) |
| " | Chindwara | Jacobs | Coast & Calcutta. (May 29). |
| " | Singapore | Glacinso | Genoa, June 10.) |
| " | Assiria | Tice | Persian Gulf and Karachi. |

### DEPARTURES.

| June. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Geelong | Creecy | Singapore & Hongkong. |
| " | Clyde | Edmond | London, &c. |
| " | Federation | Pinkham | Dunkirk. |

The barque Poggie Day and Hill, was cleared out yesterday, for Mauritius.

The following vessels have been entered outwards:—
Steamer Rohilla, for Marseilles, &c.
" Swordsman, for Zanzibar.
" Pachumba, for Karachi.
" Singapore, for Genoa.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—June 27.

For Liverpool.

Merton Hall (s), 9,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 209 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 60 bales wool, J Khimji; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodlier; 71 bales wool, H Coorji; 167 bales wool, The Bo. Co Ld.

St Regulas (s), 48 cwts ginger, B Poonsee; 16,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Esther Boy (s) 437 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co.

For New York.

Persia (s) 699 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

For Philadelphia.

Persia (s) 2 cases Indian made merchandise, D Morwanji.

For London.

Clyde (s), 16 cases nutmeg, R Purshotum; 162 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell.

For Hull.

Sacrobosco (s), 5,682 cwt wheat and 1 case porcelain, Toussaint and Boutillier.

For Dunkirk.

Eddystone (s), 16,576 cwts wheat, and 150 cwts rapeseed, F Masotty and Co.

For Antwerp.

St Oswald (s) 100 bales cotton, and 4,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 700 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 100 tons rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 3,964 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

Wivenhoe (s), 2,001 cwts poppy-seed, A Blascheck and Co; 3,300 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 3,004 cwts groundnuts, Lyon and Co; 320 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Clancurray (s) 5,000 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co.

Cy of Philadelphia (s) 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Manitoba (s), 4,241 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Marseilles.

Worsley Hall (s) 4,000 cwts groundnuts, and 502 cwts castorseed, G Mottee and Co; 1,500 cwts groundnuts and 7,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Brookfield (s), 9,900 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld.

Nubia (s), 14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Bordeaux.

Teelin Head (s), 17,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld.

For Trieste.

Nizam (s), 495 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Havre.

Rockliff (s), 1,335 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

Congo (s), 999 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Genoa.

Worsley Hall (s), 2,259 cwts rape seed, Lang Moir and Co; 3,088 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 5,100 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co.

Germania (s), 650 cwts groundnuts and 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Athabasca (s), 16,986 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier.

For Palermo.

Brookfield (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Naples.

Greystoke (s), 1,696 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

For Yokohama.

Deccan (s), 30 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.

Geelong (s), 25 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

Deccan (s), 70 bales twist, C Bezonji; 25 bales twist G Shobhagmal; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 175 cwts broken glass, C Nanji.

For Hongkong.

Deccan (s), 150 bales twist, D P Marker; 92 bales cotton, Tatta and Co; 30 bales twist, Cowasji Bezonji; 70 bales twist, J Peorbhai and Co; 263 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 261 bales twist, C L Moolchand.

Geelong (s), 100 bales cotton, H Amoolukchand; 25 bales twist and 75 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co; 25 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 50 bales twist, H J Sassoon; 39 bales cotton, D P Marker.

For Shanghai.

Geelong (s), 75 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 70 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, G Shabhagmal.

For Calcutta.

Chanda (s), 282 bales cotton, R Luchmandas; 100 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 27th June, 1887.

*Means of observations taken at* 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., *and* 20 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·733 |
| Temperature of the Air | 81·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77·5 |
| Dew Point | 76·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 89 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 6·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 84·0 |
| Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 76·9 |
| General Directions of Wind | W, WSW, W. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours | 251 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·00 |
| Total fall during month | 22·95 |
| " year | 23·05 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th | 0·00 |

From midnight to midnight.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 25.

Davidson, Lt., Bl., 2nd P. I., on furlough, from Kohat.

June 28.

Acklom, Bl., The Connaught Rangers, from leave, from Europe.

Mc Conaghy, Surgn, Major, Bo. M. S., from fur., from England.

DEPARTURES.—June 28.

Cameron, Major, Mad. Bedford Regt., to rejoin, to Bellary.

Monk, Lt., Bo., 2nd Lan Fus., on leave, to England.

Wooley Dod, Lt., Bo., 2nd Lan. Fus., on sick leave, to England.

Cherry, Col., Mad., 4th Cavy., on leave, to England.

Burton, Lt., Mad., 1st Pioneers, to join, to Bangalord.

Rogers Major, Bl., 1st Goorkhas, on leave, to England.

Davidson, Lt., Bl., 2nd P. I., on furlough, to England.

Pottinger, Vet. Surgn., Bo. A. V. D., on duty, to Poona.

Mc Cuddon, Major, Bo. 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, June 29th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-quarters this day, Wednesday, the 29th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

2. The prospectus of the Hyderabad Rifle Association Meeting, commencing on the 3rd August next has been received and can be inspected at Head-quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) G W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

## BENGAL.

Lieutenant-Governor's Tour.—It is said that Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley will commence his tour to the Behar District shortly. It is expected that he will be due at Hutwa, travelling by the Bengal and North-Western Railway, on the 22nd of August next. Sir Steuart will be received at the Sewan (Savan) Station by the Maharajah Bahadoor of Hutwa, accompanied by the Maharajah's sowars and the Hutwa nobles. Arrangements with the Hutwa Maharajah for giving the Lieutenant-Governor a fitting and hearty reception are already being made. During Sir Steuart Bayley's tenure of office in Bankipore as Chief of the Behar Court of Wards, the present Maharajah Bahadoor of Hutwa, as also the Durbhungah Chiefs were Wards, and Mr. Bayley took active interests in these big estates. Sir Steuart Bayley is highly respected by the Behar people, young and old. His name is a household word in every family.

The Decisions of Honorary Magistrates.—The following letter has been addressed by Mr. F. B. Peacock, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, regarding a point of considerable interest to honorary and Presidency Magistrates:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 810 B., dated the 30th May 1887, with its enclosure, from Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali, one of the honorary and Presidency Magistrates, in which he takes exception to the action of Mr. O. C. Dutt on a recent occasion in having prevented him from expressing in open court the reasons for his dissent from the judgment of that gentleman as Chairman of a Bench. In reply I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, although one Honorary Magistrate may be overruled by another Honorary Magistrate if the latter is Chairman, there is nothing to prevent the former from giving his reasons for not being able to agree with his colleague. Indeed, his doing so would seem to be a matter of course. There seems no necessity therefore for making the addition to Rule 6 of the Rules for the guidance of Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta suggested in your letter, but I am to request that the view expressed above may be acted upon should occasion require."

A Hard Case.—A seaman, belonging to the ship Bengalia, appeared on Wednesday morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to ask for his advice. He said that he had been admitted in hospital on Friday, the 10th instant, and came out only last Monday, and found that his vessel had left port. On Saturday last, the captain had sent the ship's sircar to him at the hospital with his account of wages, which, however, being incorrect, he wrote across it that he was dissatisfied with the account as made up. He heard nothing further about the matter, and on coming out of hospital, he found that the vessel had left port for London, and his wages kept by the captain at the Shipping Office. But the amount due him which, according to his account, was between £16 and £17; whereas only Rs. 154 had been left for him. He had spoken to the Shipping Master about it, and also represented to him that he had not "signed clear" of the vessel, and had produced his hospital certificate. The Shipping Master replied that it was his business, and he had "signed clear for him." His Worship observed that the ship having left his jurisdiction, he could not help the applicant, who would have to go to London, and bring the matter up there. Applicant stated, in reply to his Worship, that he had been to Captain Stiffe, the Port Officer, who had written to the Shipping Master, but the letter could not be delivered owing to the office being closed. His Worship advised the man to wait till he heard the result of the letter from the Port Officer to the Shipping Master.

Claim against the Bank of Bengal.—In the Calcutta High Court, Original side, on Wednesday, before the Hon. Justice Trevelyan, the case of Nekram Dobay *vs.* The Bank of Bengal was called. This is a suit now pending in which the plaintiff claims damages on account of the sale of certain promissory notes held by the defendant Bank in violation of the terms of an agreement. This motion was as a summons to show cause why the plaintiff should not answer a certain interrogatory, among others, administered by the defendant Bank to him, the following being the one in question: "State how you estimate the amount of damages on the sum of Rs. 1,30,000 mentioned in the fifth paragraph of the plaint as arrived at?" After hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, his Lordship delivered the following judgment:—That the plaintiff was not bound to answer the interrogatory. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant sold without due notice and in violation of an agreement certain promissory notes. The defence was a denial of the alleged agreement, and an assertion that the notes were sold in exercise of a strict rule of the Bank for the conduct of business, after due notice, and in consequence of the plaintiff's failure to comply with the terms of the agreement. It was therefore alleged that the plaintiff was not in a position to recover any damages at all. If interrogatories were allowed on the principle on which damages were estimated the defendant was not entitled to discover on the point the wrongful acts to be established as the principle, the assessment of damages on which the plaintiff intended to rely. This the plaintiff was not entitled to disclose before. The interrogatory was intended to elicit an account of all the the transactions between the parties and the damages incurred in reference to them in consequence of the defendant's wrongful acts, the same objection could apply. But even if he did not incur any, assuming it was otherwise unobjectionable, this was premature on the question of damages, and it was also a question whether, if the plaintiff was entitled to any damages at all, it should not be first determined. The rule adduceible from the English cases which had been quoted appears to be that only on the question as to the amount of damages and when there was *bona fide* desire on the part of the defendant to satisfy the demand, he was entitled to elecit by interrogatory all the information which would enable him to do so. Whether there was any real conflict of opinion as to his right to recover any damages at all, or whether there was any *bona fide* desire on the part of the plaintiff to satisfy the demand set out, was not very clear. None of the cases cited went to show that an interrogatory in such cases would be allowed. It was not necessary to determine what the exact rule was, but on the grounds stated, the plaintiff was not entitled to answer the interrogatory to which he objected. The application would therefore be dismissed with costs. Mr. Sale, instructed by Mr. H. H. Romfry, for the plaintiff. Mr. Stoko, instructed by Messrs. Morgan and Co., for the defendants.

## N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

Agra Spinning and Weaving Company.—The First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Company "Ld." as the premises of the West's Press. Proposed by Mr. E. Rushton and seconded by Man Singh that Mr Gilmour take the chair. Carried. The directors having resigned it was proposed by Mr. Rushton and seconded by Babu Muthradas that Mr. Gilmour be re-elected. Carried. Proposed by Mr. Man Singh and seconded by Babu Jwalla Nath that Mr. Rushton be re-elected. Carried. Proposed by Babu Muthradas and seconded by Ram Das that Lala Harlal as Gumashta of the firm of Budridas Ramratun be re-elected. Carried. Proposed by Babu Ramdas and seconded by Babu Jwalla Nath that Babu Muthradas be elected. Carried.

Government Action in Rakhmabai's Case. The promptitude with which the Government of Bombay have taken up the question raised by Rakhmabai's case, says the *Indu Prakash*, reflects great credit on it and we cannot be too highly thankful to his Excellency the Governor and his colleagues for the move they have made in a matter which has justly called forth the sympathy of all reasonable and enlightened men whose instincts have not been warped by bigotry and prejudice. The circular which

## GENERAL GORDON'S MURDERERS.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the general court-martial on Binbashi Hassan Effendi Benhassawy, who commanded the 5th Regiment (Soudanese) at Khartoum, is now fixed. The Egyptian authorities refuse to give any information on the subject, in imitation, it would seem, of the Turkish authorities, who always cautiously endeavour to conceal political or military news, and who, when they fail in their efforts to do so, [illegible] Benhassawy and his court-martial [illegible] in secret, as is simply said:—For some months fugitives of the 5th Regiment, escaped from Khartoum, have been arriving at Cairo from the south, and they to the present reached the number of 150 privates, corporals and non-commissioned officers. It will be remembered that this was the regiment that was supposed to be on guard at the western (Messalla) gate, the south-western "gate" [illegible] to Khartoum gradually evidence has been collected which, it is alleged, will prove that Binbashi Benhassawy, in collusion with Faraj Pasha, who had the position of general, corresponded with the Mahdi and wrote a letter to him to the effect that Khartoum could be attacked on Friday he would be too late, as the "English were [illegible] at hand." The letter of course cannot be produced, but it will be sworn to that it was written. It will be proved, it is also alleged, that on the night in Khartoum was taken the 5th Regiment, who had charge of the south-west and south entrances, never fired a shot, and in return they escaped the massacre, though they were kept prisoners, and are now gradually escaping. The whole affair came to notice thus: Mr. Palmer, Director-General "de la Comptabilité [illegible]," directed, with the approbation of the Sirdar (Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army), M. Vallian Director-General of the Finance Department of the Soudan to pay these escaped officers and soldiers of the 5th Regiment their arrears of pay, amounting to some considerable sum. But M. Valliant, who had his eyes pretty well on the whole affair, and who is without doubt one of the best men in the Government service, replied, "What! I pay the murderers of Gordon! Never! I distinctly refuse to put my seal to any document of the sort." (For an order for payment had been brought to him to receive his stamp and seal.) "If you English wish to pay the men you must do it on your own responsibility. I will have none of it." This failed difference led up to the present investigation, and added in the officer who commanded the 5th being place under arrest. E. Zorab Pasha is appointed president of the court-martial. In defence it will be contended bat the Arabs did not enter at the south or south-west entrances.

## OFFICERS IN THE COLONIES.

At last the difficulties that have so long tended to prevent naval and military officers settling in the colonies are in a fair way of being removed. The War Office, the Admiralty, the Colonial Office, and the Treasury have come to an agreement defining the new arrangements, and the Secretary of the Treasury gave the formal sanction of their lordships on November 10th last, but the alteration in the Royal Warrant which is said to be necessary is causing the matter to hang fire somewhere. This much may be gathered from a paper presented to the House of Lords a few days ago. The old regulations provided (a) that a naval officer, while employed in the colonies lost his promotion for the time, but received his half-pay; (b) that a military officer on the active list seconded for colonial service forfeited his pay but received his promotion; (c) that a naval officer on the retired list (in some cases at least) received his retired pay; (d) that a military officer on the retired list forfeited his retired pay under certain conditions. These regulations were, as will be seen, full of anomalies. They did not encourage half-pay officers to accept colonial service, and certainly kept those already on the retired list from going to the colonies. Therefore the colonies took the matter in hand, and it is to Sir Charles Tupper and the Governor of Victoria that the services are really indebted for the changes that are to be made. The new arrangement is to the effect that officers both of the navy and army will draw no pay from the Imperial funds during employment under a Colonial Government, but that such service will count towards promotion and retirement, and that the retired pay earned by colonial service while on the active list will be charged upon the Imperial funds. If the officer retires while in colonial service he may at once draw so much of his retired pay as was earned prior to his joining the colonial forces; and on retiring from the latter the retired pay earned by the colonial service which preceded his retirement from the army or navy may also be drawn. A still more important provision is that an officer who enters the colonial forces after having retired from the army or navy is now subject to no vexatious and prohibitory restrictions but can do practically what he likes. These changes are in the right direction. They may not satisfy everybody, but will generally be very well received both in the colonies and in the services. Another innovation that has recently been adopted by the War Office, on the invitation of the Colonial Office, is to allot two commissions annually in the Imperial army to [illegible] in each of the following colonies:—New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, [illegible] Cape of Good Hope. Candidates for [illegible] local forces, between the ages of [illegible] must pass an examination in the colony. Applications are required to be made through the Governors. This concession has frequently been advocated, and its adoption is another step in the direction of closer union between the mother country and the colonies.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## THE CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News*, who has just returned from a long business tour along the north Persian frontier, and as far as Merv, gives the following interesting information about the new Central Asian Railway:—

The travelling is pretty slow and disagreeable, and in England we should not think much of the way the line is laid; but the Russians seem to be making good use of it. Three times before I got to Askabad on the outward journey we were put into sidings to let big goods trains go by—one carried a quantity of field-guns (little ones) and waggons, about eighteen or twenty of each. I could not see what was in the others, for everything was covered up; but they said at Askabad "These military stores for the front," almost as if a war was going on. Indeed, the railway is chiefly a military affair. But does some business also in pilgrims, though, I think, fifty soldiers go east for one pilgrim. There was a long train of soldiers at Askabad, bound, they said, for Chardeh; but when I got to Chardeh a few days afterwards, they were not there, but many others were. I got an English paper of the beginning of March that said there was going to be no branch of the line south from Kara Chacha, but only a branch up to Chardhui, on the Oxus. It's quite true there is not a branch south from Kara Chacha, and if I had not gone any further I should not have known there was anything more than the line to the Oxus. But I went as far as Merv, and a little way from Kara Chacha, sure enough, they were making a branch to the south-east. When I came back I asked about it. They said it was going one way to Meshed and the other way to Herat; so your English paper is all wrong. They seemed to be hurrying along with it, and at Kara Chacha there was a quantity of metals piled up ready to go on, some in trucks. The Russians say the line to Meshed is for pilgrims, the line to Herat is "for India." Both will pay. Before you get this I expect the line will be over the old Afghan frontier and half-way to the new one—perhaps up to it. They get along very quickly. Kizil Arvat to Merv took them only about eighteen months, and the distance is above 400 miles. Kara Chacha to the old frontier (Afghan, I mean) is only about thirty, and to the new one (Zulficar) only about 100 miles. Kara Chacha, I may say, is the place whence, after pursuing a long south-easterly course along the Persian frontier, the main line bends north-eastward on its way via Merv to the River Oxus at Chardhui. Askabad is nearly mid-way between the Caspian and Kara Chacha, and Chardeh is between Askabad and Kara Chacha. It has for some time been known that the extension to Meshed was contemplated. The projected extension to Herat follows for a few miles the route to Meshed, and then branches off nearly due south up the valley of the Heri Rud.

A St. Petersburg telegram says:—"With regard to the report, published by some foreign newspapers that the Russian Government contemplated the construction of a railway between Merv and Pendjeh, it is pointed out that such a scheme could not be carried out for some considerable time, as it would be very difficult to construct the line before the Transcaspian railway has been extended to Samarkand." The *Vyedomosti* points out that the late move made by Russia in the direction of Khoja Saleh, situated at a distance of only thirty-seven versts, or about twenty-five miles, is perhaps calculated to infuse new hopes in the minds of partisans of Ayoob Khan, who see in Russian influence the alternative of English supremacy. It would be unfair, however, the article protests, for England to charge Russia with such designs, seeing that she is induced purely by the force of circumstances to extend the sphere of her influence in Central Asia. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* learns from what it calls "the best source" that the Russians are concentrating 23,000 infantry and 3,000 horsemen at Askabad.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of the kind, and is one of the best aperients and purifying remedies known. Per bottle

## THE INDIA OFFICE RECORDS.

THE work which Mr. F. C. Danvers has taken in hand of presenting a complete account of the archives in the India Office, and of which the first fruits are before us in a small volume issued last week, is of Imperial interest. The valuable materials for the history of the growth of our Indian Empire are contained in these papers, but hitherto they have been but partially available for want of proper classification. It is to be regretted that considerable gaps are found in the continuity of the series, and the existence of some of these at any rate, must, no doubt, be traced to official zeal for making away with what was deemed to be useless rubbish. There have been several wholesale destructions of documents within the last thirty years. In 1858 it was reported that there had been accumulating a mass of papers "which neither are nor ever could be of any use whatever," and these were accordingly ordered to be sold. The weight amounted to over 21 tons, and the sale to the waste paper dealer realised £158 0s. 10d. In the course of the next year there was a further sale of two tons of papers, but this was nothing to the destruction accomplished in 1860, when the quantity of waste paper sold amounted to 317 tons, which, being disposed of at £9 15s. per ton, realised over £3,000. No doubt an immense proportion of the papers destroyed were valueless, but it is impossible not to share the doubt expressed by Mr. Danvers that the destruction may have been carried out with too little discrimination. Whether it is owing to this cause or not, the fact remains that in the earlier records of the East India Company there is an entire absence of copies of the letters addressed to agents abroad, though there can be no doubt that at one time such copies existed.

The earliest records in the India Office date from 1596, four years before the East India Company was established. There are two documents of that year. One relates to an expedition fitted out by Sir R. Dudley and others, consisting of three ships, under the command of Captain Benjamin Woods, who took letters from Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor of China, of which the melancholy story is "that not one of the company ever returned to give an account of the rest." The other paper is an account of the first successful enterprise of our rivals, the Dutch, in the Eastern seas. This undertaking appears to have been set on foot by certain private merchants of Amsterdam. It was the necessity of being vigorous enough to compete with the Hollanders that gave rise to the East India Company. They had raised the price of pepper against us, in 1599, from 3s. to 6s. and 8s. a pound, having succeeded in getting the trade altogether in their own hands. A meeting of London merchants was, therefore, held at Founders' Hall, on the 22nd of September, the Lord Mayor in the chair, at which it was agreed to form an association for the purpose of trading direct with the East. This meeting was the origin of the East India Company, and so the beginning of English domination in India. Queen Elizabeth promptly took up the cause, and sent Sir John Mildenhall to the Great Mogul to apply for privileges on behalf of the new company, and on the 31st of December, 1600, the Royal Charter was granted. The company bore the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies," and their privileges were conceded in the first instance for 15 years. The first despatch to India is dated the 25th of April, 1601. This number, however, have been the first sent out, and the loss of the earlier papers must be deplored. At a date another company of "English" as distinct from "London" merchants was incorported, and the two undertakings were finally amalgamated under the style and title of "the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies." The India Office is in possession of a fairly complete set of papers from this event to the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858, with the exception of a hiatus in the former half of the eighteenth century.

The first expedition sent out by the newly formed company sailed from Woolwich in February, 1601. It consisted of the Malice Scourge, (subsequently renamed Red Dragon), the Hector, the Ascension, the Susan, and a pinnace called the Guifs. The aggregate tonnage was 1,500 tons, and the ships carried altogether 500 officers and men. The fleet proceeded direct to Atchin in Sumatra, where Captain Lancaster, in command of the Red Dragon, and head of the expedition, presented a letter from the Queen to the Atchinese King, with presents. The object was to procure cargoes of pepper, but, not being able to obtain a full lading, Captain Lancaster sailed by way of the Malacca Straits to Bantam in Java, where he acquired trading privileges, and established a factory. The King, moreover, sent by his hands a letter to Elizabeth, expressing his satisfaction at the the opening up of commercial intercourse between her Majesty's dominions and his own, and adding that he would consider the Spaniards (nothing seems to have been said about the Dutch) as the common enemies of England and Bantam. The letter was accompanied with presents of a ruby ring, and two vestures woven and embroidered with gold, and placed within a purple box of china. Captain Lancaster returned to England after a successful voyage on the 11th September 1603. The same ships were fitted out for a second expedition in 1604, under the command of Captain Henry Middleton, with Captain Christopher Colthurst as second in command, and a commission to succeed his chief in case of the death of the latter. This expedition first sailed to Bantam, where cargoes of pepper were taken in, while two ships were sent to Amboyna for finer spices. The expedition was less fortunate than its predecessor. The Susan was lost sight of by her consorts, and was never again heard of. The other vessels arrived back in the Downs on the 6th of May, 1605, the commander bringing a letter to King James, congratulating his Majesty on having succeeded to the throne, and adding, "now England and Bantam are both one." The profits on these two expeditions are stated to have amounted to 95 per cent. upon the capital originally subscribed, clear of all charges. After another year or two had elapsed an expedition was sent out annually. In 1608 the factors at Bantam and in the Moluccas recommended that trade should be established between those places and Surat and Cambaya. This led to the setting up of the English factory at Surat in 1612, the beginning of the Companys Raj on the main land of India.

The Court of Directors sent a despatch to their agent at Bantam, in 1617, ordering him to send 100lbs. of the best "tey" (tea) that he could get. This was about ten years after the first considerable consignment of tea [illegible] reached England, and the order probably marks the beginning of that trade which proved such a lucrative monopoly to the East India Company for a good deal more than a century. The spelling, it may be incidently remarked, confirms the belief, based on other grounds, that the original pronunciation was "tay." For a good while, however, pepper, the high price of which led to the establishment of the Company, seems to have been the chief article of its trade. Thus we read, as late as 1713, of an agreement with the Sultan and rajahs of Sumatra that each family, in the respective towns within their territories, should yearly plant 3,000 pepper trees. Pepper was also sought in Borneo, where the company first established a footing in 1607. The first attempt failed, but a second ship was sent, with instructions to obtain "the largest proportion of pepper that could be purchased." We have cited a few only of the many interesting facts brought out in Mr. Danvers' first volume. He must be congratulated, however, on the ability and diligence which he has brought to the performance of a very useful, though very difficult task.—*Globe*.

## BLOOD THIRSTINESS IN CORSICA.

CORSICA at the present day (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* remarks) sustains its reputation, in some parts of the island at least, for thoroughgoing bloodthirstiness. The assizes there which have just concluded showed a list of twenty murders—a number by no means rare. One of the latest murders tried was that in which the victim, a M. Francischi, belonging to a good family, was shot by an old soldier named Carton, who had once lain for dead on the famous field of Reichshoffen, and was discovered under a heap of dead troopers who had "gone down" in the great charge of the Cuirassiers Carton had married a young wife, of whom he supposed Francischi to be enamoured. The woman swore before a crucifix, and in the presence of a priest, that she was innocent; but Carton refused to believe her. Shortly afterwards she died, and the neighbours asserted that she had been poisoned by her hot-headed husband; but this was not proved. Carton, however, who was a real Corsican despite his French name, vowed revenge in the true Italian spirit, even after his wife's death, on the man whom he accused of seducing her; and on meeting Francischi a short time ago, he fired a bullet at him from his revolver and then tried, ineffectually to shoot himself. The victim lingered a few hours, and on his death-bed swore to the priest that Mdme Carton had never been his mistress. Carton, in consideration of his services as a soldier, was only condemned to twenty years' penal servitude. But it is wearisome to detail on the terrible scenes of which Corsica is continually the theatre. As the writer of some highly interesting articles which have appeared on the subject in the *Temps* says, the place is a fragment of the Middel Ages which remains embedded in the Mediterranean, and order has been preserved there insufficiently, at an enormous cost to France.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being compounded in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD
DISEASE
FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Sanistreet, & Co., Calcutta.

PREPARED BY THE
Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, U. S. A.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.
RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

| To hold Bott. | Valve Bott. | Acme Bott. | Codd's Bott. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 oz. | 22/ | 16/6 | 16/ |
| 7 ,, | 23/ | 17/6 | 17/ |
| 10 ,, | 24/ | 18/6 | 18/ |
| 12 ,, | 25/ | 19/6 | 19/ |
| 14 ,, | 25/ | 19/6 | 19/ |
| 16 ,, | 36/ | 20/6 | 20/ |

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.
RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-bound boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.
*Catalogues Free.*

SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.
Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant cod
Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.
The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
*LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.*
Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT
ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make | 10 lbs. | of Ice with an expenditure of | One Pound of Coal. |
| A 20 ,, ,, ,, ,, | 15 lbs. | ,, ,, | One Pound of Coal. |
| A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes | 5 lbs. | ,, ,, | One Pound of Coal. |
| A 20 ,, ,, ,, ,, | 6 lbs. | ,, ,, | One Pound of Coal. |

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 Horse power.
A 10 ,, ETHER ,, ,, ,, 30 ,,

*In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the* BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO
W. H. BECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

CHAMPAGNE.
JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."
A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.
Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... ,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C. | Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, S.W.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*," and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.
The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the Civil *Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDES, &c., will by taking the extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*.
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review*.
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequoia of a mercurial course."—*Sir B. Martin*.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough*.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. SOLTAU AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, H'YDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot [illegible]
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say [illegible] square feet, will have the advantage of having the business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## OFFICE CLOCKS.

WE strongly recommend the CLOCKS described below (specially manufactured to our own design and order) as most durable and excellent time-keepers, and eminently adapted for Office and Railway platform use in India.

(1).—Timepice only, pendulum work, 12-inch dial, bold figures and hands, going 15 days. Cases of polished, dark hard wood. Particular care has been bestowed to the construction of the case to protect the works against dust and damp..... Rs. 45

(2).—The same as above, striking hours and half hours on a good gong ..... Rs. 60

**GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.**

**FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,**
**BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.**

---

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
**HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY**
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
* .. ** .. ***
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail at the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

---

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—
F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

---

HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets this want and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RHEUMATISM | STIFFNESS | SWELLINGS GENERALLY |
| WIND-STROKE | BRUISES | SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS |
| SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS | CUTS AND WOUNDS | SPAVINS |
| SPRUNG TENDONS | BROKEN KNEES | HEAT LUMPS |
| SORE THROAT | CRACKED HEELS | BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND |
| INFLUENZA | OVER REACHES | NOXIOUS INSECTS |
| | OEDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS | |

Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.

SIR,—Mr. Buckland's letter re "HIPPACEA" in two severe cases of Eczema in hounds, which appeared in your issue of 27th ult., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.

A valuable entire horse of mine was troubled with obstinate cracked heels, and for more than a year I tried every remedy that I heard of, but without avail. About six months ago "HIPPACEA" was brought to my notice, and I used it on my horse's heels, with the result that in a week the sores completely disappeared. The ointment seems to produce a soothing effect, and is certainly very healing. I have used it for severe wounds on sheep and pigs, with the same favorable results.

In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle, I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that "HIPPACEA" meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.

H. P. BAXTER.

NEW HOUSE, SHADOWHURST, KENT, 29th March 1887.

DEAR SIR,—One of my Hounds suffered from cancer in the lower part of the stomach. After the Cancer was removed the Hound broke the stitches away, and the wound was quite open. I at once applied "HIPPACEA" employing no other remedy. The wound healed in marvellously quick time. I am particularly glad to notice that "HIPPACEA" appears to completely allay irritation and affords the animals treated with it great comfort.

Nearly twelve months experience of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked Heels, Sore backs, or wounds, Sores, and Skin diseases af every kind "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy both in the Stable and Kennel.

Yours faithfully
JOHN C. BUCKLAND,
MASTER, ASHFORD VALE HARRIERS.

I found the "HIPPACEA" you sent me an excellent remedy for wounds and parts affected with thorns after hunting. It seems a good application for recently fired surfaces, apparently encouraging the discharge, preventing irritation, and hastening the healing process. It proved most beneficial in the case of one bad sore back.

D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.
Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester.
10th January, 1887.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, NEWMARKET, 1st January 1887.

I have tried your "HIPPACEA" and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post.

C. W. GOLDING.

EXNING, NEWMARKET, 8th January 1887.

I have used your "HIPPACEA" for cracked Heels and for Sores with good effect, and it has given me very satisfaction.

JOHN MUMFORD,
Trainer.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.

I have received a small tin of your "HIPPACEA" from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Please send me a 10s. tin of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame in the fetlock joint.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM, 1st December. 1886.

I think "HIPPACEA" is excellent for cracked Heels, please send me another 10s. tin.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

SECUNDERABAD, 24th April 1886.

I have given remainder of tin of "HIPPACEA" to another Officer of the 14th Hussars. I think it is wonderfully good stuff I have tried it on a charger whose hair was all coming off, and the hair is now growing marvellously, and has entirely covered the bald patches. I will recommend it strongly.

LOFTUS THACKWELL,
Captain and Paymaster, 14th Hussars.

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor.

F. H. BOWDEN,
15, Armenian Street, Madras.
and 43, King William Street, London, E.C.,
and of respectable Chemists & General Dealers everywhere.

Beware of conterfeits, none genuine that does not bear the *facsimile* signature.

F. Henry

| | ½ lb. | ¼ lb. | ½ lb. | 1 lb. | 2 lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRICE RS. | 2 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 20 |

*Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application.*

AGENTS.

Wholesale Agents, No. 52, Custom House Road, Bombay:
MESSRS. BULL BEVAN & Co., LD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., LD.; COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.; KEMP & Co., LD.; PHILLIPS & Co., LD.; NATHOO MOOLJI & Co.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; HURJI MOOLJI & Co.; BICKA CULLIANJI.—BHUSAWAL: L. P. SEQUEIRA.—SECUNDERABAD: C. A. PEARSON & Co.; CURSETJEE & Co.

---

## MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

GOLD BRACELET,
In a variety of newest designs,
Rs. 95, 100, 120, 130 to 250.

GOLD BANGLE,
In more than 50 different patterns.
At Rs. 80, 100, 120 to 150.

At Rs. 45, 50, 60, 80 to 100.

NECKLETS,
Numbers of most effective designs.
Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.

and the price varies according to weight and size.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 | |
| Rs. 27 to Rs. 58 | |
| Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 | |
| Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 | |
| Rs. 22 to Rs. 30 | |
| Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 | |

All these patterns are manufactured of 18-ct. Gold only,

Solid 18-ct. Gold Albert, heavy Rs. 240 CASH, and hundreds of other designs from Rs. 100.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

## LINOGRAPH!

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN THE ART OF ENLARGENING PHOTOS.

By this process a photo, HOWEVER SMALL, can be reproduced on CANVAS in OIL-PAINT, in any size or proportion, the likeness, coloring, and every minute detail of the original photo being faithfully preserved in the copy.

THESE PICTURES will be supplied, set in FRAMES made in Europe, of such material as will stand the Indian climate, plain, elaborately carved, or gilt, and while thus serving as SPLENDID ORNAMENTS in Drawing Rooms will, at the same time, be WORTHY MEMORIALS of those we have LOVED or REVERED.

Although it is a work on which artists of the highest order are employed, the prices are so moderate as to bring this latest invention within the reach of all not ABSOLUTELY poor.

The UTMOST SATISFACTION guaranteed!

Let no one lose this opportunity.

PRICE, INCLUDING ELEGANT FRAME:
Life Size Bust, Rs. 125. To the Knee, Rs. 250.
Full Size, Rs. 400 to Rs. 600.
SAMPLES TO BE SEEN AT
MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
No. 35, Medows Street, Bombay,
Opposite MESSRS. VUCCINO & Co., Photographers.

---

## FER BRAVAIS.

THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS is a "*remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing con-*"*stipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London*
"*Physician writes to us: "I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be*
"*taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with."* *Taken readily by children.*

INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

*Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.*

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment)
LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.

---

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW,
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

---

# DONALD & Co.,
# ENGINEERS & IRON-FOUNDERS,

*MANUFACTURERS OF*

## BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' IRON WORK

of every Description,

CASTINGS UP TO 80 TONS.

Forgings, Bridge and Boiler-Work, Iron Roofing, Fire-Proof Buildings, &c.

The following are always available from Stock:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Portable Engines. | Centrifugal Pumps. |
| Horizontal Fixed Engines. | Contractors' Pumps. |
| Mortar Mills for Bullock and Steam Power. | Fire Engines. |
| | Portland Cement. |

Machine Shop Tools and Fittings.

CORRUGATED SHEETS, BARS, PLATES, ANGLE & TEE IRON.

*WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, etc., etc.*

ROLLED BEAMS and Patent FLOOR PLATES imported to order

*SOLE AGENTS FOR*

| | |
|---|---|
| ALLEN & Co.'s CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS | W. H. LINDSAY and Co.'s FLOORING PLATES |

Designs and Estimates furnished for any description of Machinery Iron Structures, etc., on receipt of full particulars.

Ripon Iron Works, Frere Road, } BOMBAY.

---

## DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
*The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

**Dr. PROSSER JAMES,**
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

**Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE.**
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

**Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,**
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONG'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

**Dr. WHITMORE,**
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, insuch uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
**ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.**

---

"PERFECT HEALTH, PERFECT HEALTH!"
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS, &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

---

## HAMILTON & CO.
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.

ENTRY OR CURRY DISHES.

In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets of four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another Dish.

THE PLAIN PATTERN.

THE PLAIN BEADED PATTERN.

The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each.
12-inch size, Rs. 40-8 Cash.
Warmer for ditto, Rs. 30 each.
11-inch size with Warmer, Rs. 80 Cash.

SMALL CORNER DISHES.

For Chops, Beef-steaks, Fish Dish, with Drainer and Warmer.
Cash Price Rs. 32 each.

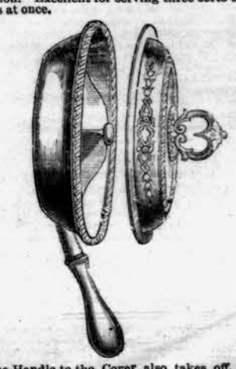
THE "CARLTON" DISH.

Best quality, of Electro-Silver Plate. This Dish can be used as a Soup Tureen, Chop Dish with Warmer, Fish Dish with Drainer and Warmer. The Cover opens and shuts with touch.

WITH PLAIN REVOLVING COVER, Rs. 95, Cash.
WITH ENGRAVED REVOLVING COVER, Rs. 108, Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED VEGETABLE DISH.

With removeable Ivory Handle and loose Tripod Division. Excellent for serving three sorts of Vegetables at once.



The Handle to the Cover also takes off, so that the latter (inverted) can be used for Jelly, Trifle, &c. Rs. 100, Cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
June 7th, 1887.

---

## PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions. It is safe, and is perfectly safe when taken in the most concentrated form.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER LINIMENT MADE.

PAIN KILLER is the best remedy for all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the quickest and best relief in the world for Cramp in the Stomach, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, and in fact in all cases of Bowel Complaints it always at once relieves, and when used according to directions will in a few hours effect a permanent cure.

No family can afford to be without this valuable medicine, as it is the best remedy known for Fevers, Ague, and all Malarious Diseases, and can be used in Summer as a Beverage, and in Winter as a Medicine.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, U.S.A.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

---

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AT CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

## THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf, Balmoral Boots, Button Boots. | Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s. | Finest quality we can produce 35s. |

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Excellent quality, much approved ... | 18s. 6d. |
| Very superior ... ... ... | 21s. 0d. |
| Finest possible quality ... ... | 26s. 0d. |
| Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes ... ... ... | 10s. 6d. |
| Morocco Oxford House Shoes ... ... | 5s. 6d. |
| Do. with French heels ... ... | 7s. 0d |
| Merino Slippers, all colors ... ... | 4s. 6d |

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
*(Registered.)*

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, S. W.

---

*FOR SALE.*

I—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

---

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Bombay Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: MESSRS. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: MESSRS. THACKER SPINK & Co.